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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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TREND OF COTTON PRICES WAS UPWARD DURING 1922

Review of Conditions Shows Supplies at Low Ebb—Consumption in United States on Prewar Basis.

The beginning of the new year found the cotton growers in the United States in a much stronger financial position than they were at the beginning of 1922. At that time a large portion of their debts contracted during the deflation period of 1920 and 1921 were still unliquidated. The very small crop of 1921, when the production dropped far below that of any year of the last two decades, resulted in somewhat higher prices during the heavy marketing period of that year, but this brought a measure of relief only to those producers who had succeeded in raising fair-sized crops.

Because of the small production of 1921, the alarming spread of boll weevil devastation, and the rapidly increasing rate of consumption of cotton by the world's cotton mills, particularly those of the United States, it was realized that an increase in acreage and production in the United States for 1922 was desirable.

PRODUCTION STIMULATED.

This was particularly true if the world's needs for cotton goods were to be supplied and if the supremacy of the United States in the world's cotton production was not to be seriously threatened. Higher prices for cotton and prospects for a market favorable to producers for a crop having a lower cost of production than that of 1921 were the chief stimulating factors towards increased acreage and better cultivation.

The initial acreage was increased considerably and it was reported that more land would have been devoted to cotton at the beginning of the planting season had it not been for the unfavorable planting weather. The continuation of rains was also in large measure responsible for the abandonment later of a large area originally planted to cotton. The Department of Agriculture's final estimate of the cotton acreage for 1922 showed a net increase of about 10.5% over that of 1921, comparing the area picked in 1921 with the latest estimate (that of Dec. 1) of the Department of Agriculture for 1922. Georgia and South Carolina were the only States in which the acreage was decreased, which was attributed mainly to fear of the ravages of the boll weevil.

The unfavorable weather continued well into the growing season. There were unusually high temperatures and drought in the Southwest and an excess of rain in the eastern part of the belt. The previous mild winter had presented ideal weather for the hibernation and survival of the boll weevil which made its appearance early in unusually large numbers.

The crop condition reports reflected the seriousness of the effects of these adverse

(Concluded on page 51, column 3.)

IN THIS ISSUE.

	Page.
Live Stock and Meats—Nearly all classes of cattle gained. Hogs broke under very heavy run. Sheep prices irregular. Fresh meat prices slightly higher. Receipts at public stockyards during December. Average prices for December.	34
Dairy and Poultry—Butter markets firm. Cheese prices became more settled.	40
Monthly Cold Storage Report	41
Fruits and Vegetables—Shipments increased sharply. Annual review with tables and charts. (Review begins on front page.)	42
Grain—Cash and future prices advanced. Charts of prices for November and December.	46
Hay and Feed—Alfalfa markets weakened. Timothy about steady. Feed markets dull.	48
Seeds—Demand improved slightly. Prices mostly unchanged.	49
Cotton—Price trend continued upward. Annual review with price chart. (Review begins on front page.)	50
Crop Reports—Results of pig survey. Annual damage to corn crop.	53
Weather—Continued mild throughout most districts.	54

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES SHIPPED HEAVILY IN 1922

Total Movement During Year About 30 Per Cent Above Average—Most Lines at Low Levels.

Large shipments and low prices were the prominent features of the year 1922 in the fruit and vegetable industry. In the case of several products, returns to growers were so low at certain periods that the farmers claimed a loss rather than a profit, while the aggregate carlot movement of a dozen leading lines was 12% heavier than during 1921 and nearly 30% more than the average for the past six years.

The principal fruits and vegetables may be divided into two groups, the first consisting of those the shipments of which are continued into the spring from the crop of the previous autumn, and the second including those which are produced and nearly all shipped or entirely marketed within the calendar year.

PRODUCTS CLASSIFIED.

To the first class belong potatoes, apples, cabbage, onions, sweet potatoes, and celery. The second group includes grapes, watermelons, peaches, cantaloupes, tomatoes, lettuce, strawberries, and pears.

The table on pages 44 and 45 shows annual shipments of 12 fruits and vegetables for 1922 and 1921. Grape shipments last year filled 56,828 cars and in 1921 about 37,200 cars. Movement of pears was 19,700 cars, compared with 12,821 the preceding year.

Average carlot shipments of 14 lines for the 6-year period, 1917–1922, were as follows:

	Cars.		*Cars.*
White potatoes	188,920	Tomatoes	17,171
Sweet potatoes	15,744	Celery	9,279
Cabbage	29,189	Lettuce	12,422
Onions	22,956	Watermelons	35,839
Apples (all kinds)	83,375	Peaches	28,828
Strawberries	11,580	Grapes	34,313
Cantaloupes	22,006	Pears	13,235

Total average shipments for these 14 products were 524,457 cars. Total movement in 1921 was 598,380 cars and in 1922, 690,806 cars.

(Concluded on page 43, column 2.)

Live Stock and Meats

PRACTICALLY ALL CLASSES OF CATTLE MADE GOOD ADVANCES

Hog Prices Broke Under Largest Run for Any Week Since January, 1919—Fat Lambs Weakened

Under the influence of price improvement for dressed beef and keen competition between local killers and outside interests, practically all classes of cattle except canners and cutters advanced during the week ending Jan. 13. Bulls gained 50¢–75¢, steers largely 50¢, and butcher she stock 25¢–75¢. Stockers and feeders were also in considerable demand and advanced largely 50¢.

The week's hog receipts at Chicago, totaling approximately 275,000 head, were the heaviest in four years. Despite the activities of shippers, which were hindered somewhat by transportation difficulties, prices declined 40¢–50¢, heavy butchers incurring the greatest loss.

FAT LAMB SUPPLIES EXCESSIVE.

Although the demand for fat lambs was fairly active, supplies were somewhat excessive and prices closed weak to unevenly lower with heavy kinds suffering the greatest decline. The decline on this kind amounted to 50¢–$1, while that on light sheep totaled about 25¢. Fed yearlings, however, held steady and feeding lambs, which were more numerous than recently, were eagerly bought by corn belt finishers and local feeding stations, at strong to slightly higher prices. The best of such lambs at Chicago reached $14.85, the high point of the season, and choice feeding ewes reached $6.85, also a record price of the season for such sheep.

Receipts at 10 large markets during the week were approximately 200,000 cattle, 933,000 hogs, and 255,000 sheep, compared with 165,159 cattle, 752,744 hogs, and 196,725 sheep received during the previous week, and 186,462 cattle, 765,151 hogs, and 262,442 sheep received during the corresponding period last year.

Cattle.—Trade in beef steers and yearlings was very active, especially at Chicago, where outside demand and local buying were keen. Receipts, though considerably larger than during the previous week, were insufficient for the demand and sharp upturns occurred. The market was again marked by the total absence of choice beef steers or yearlings and by the predominance of those that had been fed 90–120 days. The week's best prices for fat steers were largely $8.50–$10.50, which were materially above the high prices of the preceding week and, killing quality considered, closely approached the best prices of the season.

Best matured steers reached $11.85 paid for bullocks from Iowa, averaging 1,596 lbs. The next highest price was $11.75, paid for both matured steers and for long yearlings. Toward the end of the week but relatively few beef steers were available to killers under $8, although plainly bred, "warmed up" kinds in some instances sold downward to $7 and below. But few of the lower-priced animals weighed more than 1,000 lbs.

The second export order of the season, consisting of about 300 beef steers averaging 1,300–1,350 lbs., left Chicago for England at prices ranging $8.50–$9.50.

Yearlings continued comparatively scarce. Such as were available sold for $10 or lower. The bulk of these were mixtures of steers and heifers. A few loads of belated western grass steers were bought by killers at $7.35–$7.75 and several strings that had been in corn-belt feed lots a short time sold for $8.10–$8.75, according to quality and condition.

Beef cows and heifers, like beef steers, were in very active demand, this being true of yearling heifers, especially, which were in scant supply. The bulk of beef cows and heifers at Chicago turned at $4.75–$7.25, the heifers usually selling for $6–$7.75. Short-fed yearlings in load lots, however, sold upward to $9.25 or more and a few heavy kinds reached $8.50 or even higher, especially when sold in connection with desirable beef steers. Canners and cutters displayed but little price change from the previous week, most canners turning at $2.90–$3.15 and most cutters at $3.25–$3.65.

EASTERN BUYERS ACTIVE,

Eastern order buyers competed actively for bologna bulls which, together with a few export orders, resulted in considerable activity and price advance in bulls. Advancing 50¢–75¢, best heavy bologna bulls sold upward to $5.35, although the bulk turned at $5–$5.25. The light kinds advanced further than the heavier ones. Although most beef bulls sold for $5–$6, exporters took heavy kinds at $5–$5.50 early in the week, and many light and medium weight beef animals in good condition sold upward to $7.

The supply of veal calves evenly balanced the demand and prices at Chicago closed the week about steady. At the close packers took the most desirable light vealers at $10–$10.75. However, they paid upward to $11 for a few choice selections, and outsiders took handpicked calves upward to $12. Heavy calves fluctuated in price, a spread of $7–$9 taking most of those averaging 260 lbs. or more, depending on weight and quality.

Scarcity, combined with active demand from finishers, close culling by slaughterers, and rising prices for fat cattle, considerably advanced prices of feeder material. Most

(Concluded on page 38, column 1.)

MOST FRESH MEATS WERE IN AMPLE SUPPLY DURING WEEK

Trade Was Uneven with Greatest Activity After Midweek—Prices Closed Slightly Higher.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Fresh meat trade for the week ending Jan. 12 was uneven with the greatest activity occurring after midweek. At eastern markets and Chicago supplies of beef, lamb, mutton, and pork were fully ample while those of veal were light. Prices of all classes of meats closed slightly higher, except for steers at New York and Philadelphia and pork at Chicago.

Beef.—With choice and common grades of steers comparatively scarce, the bulk of sales occurred within a rather narrow price range. Buying at eastern markets was conservative, partly because of slow retail trade and partly because of stocks held over from the previous week by retailers and jobbers. Although wholesalers endeavored to maintain a firm market, daily accumulations rendered concessions necessary late in the week, except at Boston, in order to effect a clearance. At that market an improved demand during the latter part of the week advanced prices slightly. Chicago conditions were similar to those in the East, although prices closed 50¢–$1 higher than the previous week.

COW PRICES MOSTLY HIGHER.

Cows were fairly plentiful at eastern markets, and met with a better demand than steers. The market closed 50¢–$1 higher at Boston, steady to 50¢ higher at Philadelphia, with good cows 50¢–$1 lower and others steady to $1 higher at New York. A few heifers of good quality sold for $14–$16 at New York. At Chicago the supply of heifers varied considerably in quality, the better grades selling at steer prices. Cows at that market were steady to 50¢ higher during the previous week.

Bulls were scarce, and prices at New York and Chicago advanced 50¢. Elsewhere there were too few to make a market. Kosher trade was generally good, prices being around $1 higher at New York, firm to $2 higher at Boston, unchanged at Chicago, and about $1 lower at Philadelphia.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING JANUARY 13, 1923.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	237	$8.50	233	$8.49	241	$8.33	230	$8.49	238	$8.34	231	$8.07	236	$8.41	239	$8.46	231	$7.74
E. St. Louis	207	8.77	211	8.74	209	8.59	212	8.66	214	8.60	207	8.58	213	8.66	210	8.64	216	7.89
Fort Worth	198	8.03	180	8.17	192	8.08	191	7.96	202	8.05	176	7.83	189	8.03				
Kansas City	214	8.28	224	8.41	223	8.32	220	8.41	226	8.29	222	8.25	221	8.34	223	8.27	226	7.37
Omaha	233	8.24	240	8.14	234	8.13	238	8.23	243	8.18	242	8.07	238	8.13	241	8.08	235	7.09
S. St. Joseph	235	8.23	231	8.35	233	8.23	229	8.33	233	8.27	229	8.16	232	8.26	230	8.24		
S. St. Paul	202	8.30	213	8.23	211	8.17	211	8.26	217	8.19	209	8.25	212	8.22	212	8.21	224	7.24

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING JANUARY 13, 1923.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	75,575	22,722	52,853	278,156	85,603	192,553	83,293	27,415	55,878
Denver	12,009	6,559	2,665	12,797	1,615	9,299	25,901	19,718	3,301
East St. Louis	19,704	9,421	11,148	117,276	48,156	62,713	5,828	135	4,999
Fort Worth	22,203	6,703	12,362	9,130	1,351	6,318	3,840	2,507	708
Indianapolis [1]	10,774	5,593	5,249	61,817	20,348	40,729	1,634	592	1,075
Kansas City	52,554	24,085	27,737	89,857	18,693	67,228	30,327	4,440	25,991
Oklahoma City	7,651	1,038	6,186	8,274	733	8,281	432	48	441
Omaha	33,182	12,067	20,481	86,472	6,675	79,658	61,046	18,988	39,349
St. Joseph [1]	11,921	2,908	8,526	71,219	14,881	56,909	22,853	5,527	17,165
St. Paul [1]	22,453	5,560	16,213	101,912	21,965	82,260	6,364	946	5,383
Sioux City	15,586	6,908	6,239	57,749	17,215	35,871	6,216	999	5,023
Wichita [1]	7,152	4,040	2,545	13,823	455	12,670	40	.....	31
Total	290,834	107,909	172,204	905,482	237,690	654,480	247,779	81,315	158,159
Previous week	238,279	79,407	150,478	734,579	186,991	532,738	201,983	70,939	131,025

[1] Week ending Friday, Jan. 12, 1923.

Veal.—Demand for veal was fairly active. Receipts at eastern markets, though light, were supplemented by frozen sides which at New York and Boston sold at $10–$13. A few fresh prime veal carcasses at New York sold up to $24. Offerings at Chicago were light, a good percentage being country dressed and of superior quality. Prices, except at Boston, advanced $1–$2 over those of the preceding Friday.

Lamb.—Receipts of lamb at eastern markets were only moderate and prices at Boston and Philadelphia advanced. Although a few sales were made early in the week at Philadelphia at $30, demand practically ceased at $28. Demand at Chicago was inactive, but sufficient to keep the moderate supply moving fairly well. Heavyweight kinds were somewhat weak, although other kinds were largely steady. New York prices were unchanged, and those at Boston and Philadelphia $2–$3 higher at the close than on the preceding Friday.

Mutton.—Supplies of mutton at eastern markets and Chicago were only moderate, but met with a slow demand. Common and medium grades formed the bulk of the supply. Prices were generally unchanged except for slight advances at Philadelphia, and small declines at Chicago on all except good grades which closed around 50¢ higher. At New York small lots of choice wethers sold up to $17.

Pork.—Receipts of fresh pork cuts were seasonably heavy and demand was slow. Heavy receipts of live hogs at western packing centers had but little apparent effect on prices, except that buying was somewhat conservative in anticipation of lower prices. Prices at eastern markets closed steady to $1 higher than at the close of the preceding week, while at Chicago they declined 50¢–$1.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, January 12, 1923.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	3,790	.....	6,003
Denver	2,338	1,136	10,495
East St. Louis	2,840	809	.....
Fort Worth	2,771	574	610
Indianapolis	458	33	3
Kansas City	16,726	3,985	2,025
Oklahoma City	711	174	.....
Omaha	8,392	.....	4,277
St. Joseph	1,688	37	3,971
St. Paul	4,077	4,079	188
Sioux City	3,824	72	771
Wichita	2,916	455	.....
Total	50,531	11,354	28,343
Previous week	35,870	5,252	23,141
Same week last year	40,693	2,828	29,215
State destination:			
California	259	362	.....
Colorado	1,548	631	8,776
Illinois	6,819	1,793	455
Indiana	1,539	439	3
Iowa	11,400	3,042	1,989
Kansas	8,325	984	815
Kentucky	121	.....	.....
Maryland	225	184	.....
Michigan	611	.....	5,106
Minnesota	582	839	43
Missouri	7,183	1,903	3,845
Nebraska	6,547	470	6,121
New York	51	.....	.....
Ohio	1,328	.....	746
Oklahoma	1,247	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	451	.....	.....
South Dakota	362	.....	134
Tennessee	75	.....	.....
Texas	1,693	574	.....
Virginia	68	.....	.....
Wisconsin	75	133	310
Wyoming	22	.....	.....
Total	50,531	11,354	28,343

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1923.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,101 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$11.50–12.50	$11.25–12.75	$10.15–11.65	$10.25–11.75	$10.25–11.75	.....
Good	9.85–11.50	9.60–11.25	8.85–10.15	9.00–10.25	9.15–10.25	.....
Medium	8.00–9.85	7.75–9.60	7.40–8.85	7.25–9.00	7.25–9.15	$7.50–9.50
Common	6.50–8.00	6.00–7.75	5.85–7.40	5.75–7.25	5.65–7.25	6.25–7.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	11.25–12.25	11.25–12.75	10.00–11.40	10.00–11.50	10.15–11.50	.....
Good	9.75–11.25	9.60–11.25	8.60–10.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.15	.....
Medium	7.90–9.75	7.75–9.60	7.15–8.60	7.00–9.00	6.75–9.00	7.50–9.50
Common	6.25–7.90	6.00–7.75	5.35–7.15	5.50–7.00	5.50–6.75	6.00–7.50
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	4.85–10.50	4.00–10.25	4.25–8.40	4.50–9.00	4.15–9.00	4.25–8.00
Cows, common-choice	3.75–8.00	4.00–7.00	3.90–6.50	4.25–6.75	4.00–6.75	3.50–7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.65–6.75	3.75–6.50	3.75–5.75	3.75–6.25	3.50–6.00	4.00–6.00
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.75–3.75	2.25–3.50	2.25–3.90	2.75–4.25	2.50–4.00	2.50–3.50
Canner steers	3.50–4.50	3.00–3.75	3.00–4.00	3.25–4.50	.....	3.00–4.00
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	8.25–11.25	7.00–11.50	7.00–10.00	7.25–10.50	7.50–10.25	5.00–9.50
Heavy wt., common-choice	3.50–8.00	5.00–8.00	4.25–7.75	4.00–8.00	5.00–8.75	3.50–6.50
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	6.25–8.00	5.75–7.75	6.00–8.15	5.75–8.10	5.00–7.85	5.00–7.25
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	6.25–8.00	4.75–7.75	6.00–8.25	5.75–8.10	5.00–7.85	4.50–7.25
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.50–7.85	3.50–7.50	5.15–8.10	4.50–8.00	4.25–7.75	4.00–7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.50–5.50	3.00–5.00	3.15–5.60	3.25–5.50	3.00–5.00	3.00–5.00
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	.....	6.50–7.75	6.25–7.50	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	4.25–6.25	4.25–6.25	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	8.60	8.75	8.25	8.25	8.10	8.40
Bulk of sales	7.90–8.50	8.35–8.75	7.90–8.15	8.10–8.20	7.85–8.05	8.00–8.40
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	8.10–8.30	8.15–8.40	7.85–8.15	8.10–8.25	7.75–8.05	7.75–8.15
Med. wt. (201–250 lbs.), common-choice	8.15–8.50	8.30–8.60	8.00–8.25	8.10–8.25	7.90–8.10	8.00–8.25
Light wt. (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	8.35–8.60	8.50–8.75	7.90–8.25	8.00–8.25	7.85–8.10	8.15–8.40
Light lts. (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	8.35–8.60	8.15–8.75	7.90–8.25	.....	.....	8.25–8.35
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.35–7.75	7.25–7.35	7.10–7.35	7.25–7.60	7.00–7.15	6.75–7.25
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	7.00–7.40	7.15–7.25	6.90–7.15	7.00–7.25	6.75–7.00	6.50–6.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down)	8.00–8.50	6.75–8.35	.....	.....	.....	8.25
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.00–8.25	7.40–8.00	7.00–8.00	.....	8.25
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84-lbs. down, medium-choice	12.75–14.65	13.00–14.75	12.75–14.00	12.50–14.35	12.00–14.00	12.25–14.00
Culls and common	9.50–12.75	9.50–13.00	9.00–12.50	9.00–12.50	9.00–11.75	10.00–12.00
Feeding lambs	12.75–14.85	.....	12.00–13.75	12.50–14.35	.....	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.25–13.00	9.25–12.75	9.00–12.00	9.00–12.00	9.00–12.00	9.00–12.50
Wethers, medium-prime	7.00–9.50	6.50–9.25	6.25–8.75	6.50–8.75	6.25–8.75	6.00–9.00
Ewes:						
Medium, good and choice	5.00–8.00	4.50–7.75	5.00–7.50	4.50–7.40	2.00–5.25	5.00–7.00
Culls and common	3.50–6.00	2.00–4.50	2.00–5.00	2.50–4.50	.....	3.00–4.75

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1923.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Jan. 16.	Jan. 9.	Dec. 19.	Jan. 16.	Jan. 9.	Dec. 19.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.50–18.50	$17.00–18.00	$17.50–18.00	$18.00–19.00	$18.00–19.00	$18.00–20.00
Good	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.50	16.00–17.00	14.00–17.00	14.00–17.00	15.00–17.00
Medium	13.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–15.00
Common	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–11.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	10.50–11.00	10.50–11.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00
Medium	9.00–10.50	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–10.50	10.00–10.50	9.00–10.00
Common	8.00–8.50	7.50–8.50	7.50–8.50	8.00–9.00	8.00–9.00	8.00–9.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.50–9.50	8.00–9.00	.....
Common	7.75–8.00	7.25–7.50	6.25–6.50	7.00–8.00	6.50–7.50	6.50–7.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	16.00–17.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–21.00	17.00–19.00
Good	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	15.00–16.00	17.00–19.00	16.00–18.00	15.00–16.00
Medium	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	12.00–14.00	14.00–16.00	13.00–15.00	13.00–14.00
Common	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	8.00–11.00	12.00–13.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–15.50	17.00–18.00	17.00–19.00	16.00–17.00
10–12 lbs. average	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	14.50–15.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	15.00–16.00
12–14 lbs. average	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	13.50–14.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00
14–16 lbs. average	12.50–13.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–13.50	14.00–15.00	14.50–15.50	14.00–15.00
16 lbs. and over	11.50–12.50	12.00–13.00	12.50–13.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	12.00–13.00	13.00–13.50	12.50–13.50	12.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	11.50–12.00	11.00–12.00	12.00–12.50	11.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00
6–8 lbs. average	10.50–11.50	10.00–11.00	11.50–12.00	10.00–11.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00
Butts—						
Boston style	12.00–13.00	12.50–14.00	13.50–14.50	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–16.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	25.00–26.00	25.00–26.00	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	26.00–27.00
Good	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–26.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–25.00
Medium	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00
Common	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–21.00	19.00–21.00	19.00–21.00	20.00–21.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–17.00
Medium	11.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.50–14.00	12.50–14.00	13.00–14.00
Common	7.00–9.00	8.00–10.00	7.00–10.00	8.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	9.00–11.00

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR DECEMBER.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Albany, N. Y.	1,519	1,828	127	97	36	14	1,392	1,731	980	1,022	32	35				
Amarillo, Tex.	5,055	11,141			3,998	6,132	5,055	11,141	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	203	394
Atlanta, Ga.	1,425	2,970	1,066	1,877		181	359	1,093	(1)	199	(1)	134			531	1,222
Augusta, Ga.	856	867	571	748	144	50	228	133	117	245	117	246			110	113
Baltimore, Md.	19,470	17,615	13,179	11,652	325	208	6,291	5,963	5,097	4,865	2,707	3,316			71	206
Birmingham, Ala.	1,667	578	1,655	578	12		12		138	89	138	89				
Boston, Mass.	3,910	5,077	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,627	1,607	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Buffalo, N. Y.	52,552	54,695	10,476	13,152	416	458	42,076	41,493	25,995	27,382	5,360	6,017			1,056	712
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,536	1,660	766	1,505	770	155	770	155	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	350	1,080					350	1,080	(1)	(1)					200	
Chicago, Ill.	273,286	331,715	165,411	218,953	30,386	34,432	107,875	112,762	51,327	55,005	45,110	49,485			2,562	2,255
Cincinnati, Ohio.	34,618	31,633	21,651	16,051	1,661	2,214	12,967	15,582	10,329	8,901	6,062	3,984			121	426
Cleveland, Ohio.	19,418	25,269	18,085	21,970	203	375	1,333	3,299	9,459	11,886	8,885	9,915			160	60
Columbia, S. C.	542	756	542	756					61	194	61	194				
Columbus, Ohio.	284	244	97	76			226	152	258	168	95	51				
Dallas, Tex.	525	471	525	471					139	149	139	149				
Dayton, Ohio.	2,109	2,385	1,777	2,132			332	253	665	709	495	508				
Denver, Colo.	39,627	50,811	5,471	8,721	30,322	20,807	39,716	44,041	3,747	4,957	659	540	2,683	3,524	458	517
Detroit, Mich.	14,925	20,751	13,951	17,578	564	813	974	3,173	7,735	10,930	7,713	9,313	22			3
Dublin, Ga.	260				170		260									
East St. Louis, Ill.	87,832	113,910	29,598	38,227	15,565	27,829	58,234	75,683	19,121	26,608	4,615	9,404	1,281	2,661	4,981	9,171
El Paso, Tex.	13,836	17,665	2,073	2,028	7,248	13,399	11,229	15,072	2,284	877	64	116	2,226	761	1,137	359
Emeryville, Calif.	2,804	2,821	2,804	2,821					440	498	440	498				
Evansville, Ind.	2,315	2,657	1,258	1,306		184	1,057	1,285	654	938	343	330		35	21	81
Fort Worth, Tex.	55,890	88,157	32,056	66,356	10,371	14,475	24,478	24,750	23,588	22,096	16,481	31,480	1,991		1,658	4,529
Fostoria, Ohio.	929	1,278	72	68	300	744	847	1,215	518	504	40	33				
Indianapolis, Ind.	35,974	42,440	19,811	20,030	1,970	4,404	16,163	22,951	12,552	15,517	2,662	2,332			51	158
Jacksonville, Fla.	343	142	152	239			141	5	49	29	6	8				12
Jersey City, N. J.	58,464	70,539	58,464	70,539					30,728	36,605	30,728	36,605			40	45
Kansas City, Mo.	150,288	216,147	69,060	116,323	44,745	81,767	83,177	106,773	23,893	33,305	9,841	20,646	3,683	6,492	3,329	3,214
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,004	1,647	731	933	462	310	1,273	714	61	89	41	21	20	68	339	481
LaFayette, Ind.	1,528	1,085	853	707	129	33	643	400	696	538	334	299	41	7		
Lancaster, Pa.	16,369	19,590	3,984	2,663			12,385	16,927	264	3,924	138	65			47	242
Logansport, Ind.	91	16	3		9		74	12	8	7	3	5				
Louisville, Ky.	14,663	17,925	5,374	7,020	1,996	2,513	9,289	10,905	5,385	7,538	1,644	2,683			64	233
Marion, Ohio.	1,687	2,695	84	276		83	1,603	2,427	503	1,574	57	110			84	29
Memphis, Tenn.	926	1,835	663	1,513	179	152	309	377	153	839	119	853	53	26	1,406	9,167
Milwaukee, Wis.	37,726	40,559	35,615	35,469	906	971	2,123	5,090	29,588	29,144	29,498	28,990	80	102	85	80
Montgomery, Ala.	2,538	3,762	179	401	525	558	2,390	3,762	18	533		51		37	867	2,194
Moultrie, Ga.	441	291	123	200	7		243	91	120	37	10	37				
Nashville, Tenn.	6,223	7,490	3,459	2,847	1,000	1,872	2,764	4,643	1,609	1,538	1,087	1,086				
Nebraska City, Nebr.																36
New Brighton, Minn.	1,825	6,345			34		1,825	6,345								53
New Orleans, La.	15,154	4,634	12,974	3,381	1,708	1,718	2,518	2,992	8,220	2,860	6,412	1,921			1	96
North Salt Lake, Utah.	5,053	11,550	2,134	1,368	951	746	3,956	10,180	101	215	61	180	11	35	72	179
New York, N. Y.	18,813	13,745	18,813	13,745					14,267	7,830	14,267	7,830			19	70
Ogden, Utah.	7,417	9,252	1,447	1,877	3,104	3,093	5,970	7,374	107	135	14	32	44	37	94	71
Oklahoma, Okla.	21,393	32,925	13,707	25,155	2,213	4,782	7,689	9,520	2,255	2,669	1,202	1,962	170	350	436	912
Omaha, Nebr.	74,086	126,647	27,779	74,852	28,143	42,281	46,243	53,903	4,875	9,515	597	2,164		59	181	546
Pasco, Wash.	393	1,090					393	1,090	57	25					20	27
Peoria, Ill.	3,417	2,911	1,741	1,138	315	259	1,634	1,671	1,203	1,474	540	491	35	4	5	41
Philadelphia, Pa.	18,924	17,848	18,908	17,626			16	222	6,370	6,509	6,370	6,409			87	231
Pittsburgh, Pa.	74,060	70,780	12,282	12,152			61,778	58,628	26,600	28,039	6,513	6,576			693	1,412
Portland, Oreg.	7,312	8,576	4,925	5,444	1,264	1,873	2,541	3,179	415	767	377	681	199		298	71
Pueblo, Colo.	5,067	26,627	60		388	2,299	5,157	26,893		493					1	35
Richmond, Va.	2,062	2,959	1,590	2,357	96	306	472	602	456	594	436	459		11	829	1,770
St. Joseph, Mo.	44,767	54,309	32,116	36,992	7,431	12,332	14,089	18,275	5,400	8,951	4,907	6,284	150	2,266	647	1,595
St. Paul, Minn.	67,030	105,804	38,924	68,165	20,740	25,771	28,437	38,554	25,645	32,941	23,916	33,516	797	1,248	98	73
San Antonio, Tex.	12,284	14,587	3,767	1,995	881	4,255	8,517	12,626	7,034	4,787	1,920	1,003	261	1,935	806	716
Seattle, Wash.	2,779	2,594	2,724	2,141			55	453	75	74	75	36			17	
Sioux City, Iowa.	38,869	49,823	14,572	24,345	14,246	18,315	24,927	26,412	1,656	2,861	1,494	12,181	167	209	218	434
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2,155	3,081	951	1,243	410	538	1,393	1,955	83	239	49	50	35	139	18	58
Spokane, Wash.	3,391	3,587	1,353	2,318	598	729	2,124	1,394	71	289	82	362	15	23	23	154
Takoma, Wash.	2,083	1,920	2,128	1,920					110	84	139	133				
Toledo, Ohio.	1,599	1,660	1,025	735		6	619	987	582	702	331	305			20	33
Washington, D. C.	2,265	2,252	2,242	2,040			23	212	831	995	831	995			23	
Wichita, Kans.	17,589	34,935	4,123	7,006	8,454	22,512	13,466	27,929	3,969	9,091	608	2,135	1,634	6,272	1,299	2,071
Total	1,416,592	1,824,638	742,061	991,279	245,395	356,948	682,480	846,529	380,288	433,180	246,931	305,333	15,598	26,321	25,486	46,596
Increase or decrease.		408,046		252,218		111,553		164,049		52,892		58,402		10,723		21,110
Per cent.		28.8		34.0		45.4		24.0		13.9		23.6		68.7		82.8
Total for year.	19,786,794	23,217,038	11,077,758	12,432,168	3,503,861	4,929,251	8,600,274	10,665,101	5,476,649	6,076,943	3,798,878	4,198,100	178,016	320,038	317,445	442,646
Increase or decrease.		3,430,244		1,354,410		1,425,390		2,064,827		600,294		399,222		142,050		125,201
Per cent.		17.3		12.2		40.7		24.0		11.0		10.5		79.8		39.4
December average, 5 years, 1917–1921.		1,806,900		1,042,607		341,055		779,497								74,833
Increase or decrease.		17,738		48,328		15,893		67,032								28,237
Per cent.		1.0		4.6		4.6		8.6								37.7

[1] Calves included with cattle.

[2] Disposition of stock not reported.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR DECEMBER—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
Albany, N. Y.	52						52									
Amarillo, Tex.	1,085	12,433					1,085	12,433	2,409	1,021			1,977	1,021	2,409	1,021
Atlanta, Ga.	19,312	15,001	9,703	10,351			9,609	4,650		251						251
Augusta, Ga.	1,746	1,315	1,002	1,096			660		16				16		16	
Baltimore, Md.	120,212	139,044	94,467	99,023			25,745	40,021	19,802	11,163	14,707	8,768			5,095	2,395
Birmingham, Ala.	3,034	245	3,034	245					74	5	74	5				
Boston, Mass.	317	291	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	259	72	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	147,337	172,631	58,803	80,478			88,534	91,353	143,304	132,808	23,390	13,640			119,914	116,968
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2,061	1,462	2,061	1,462					125	133	125	133				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	7,500	2,720					7,500	2,720	12,000	20,000					12,000	20,000
Chicago, Ill.	875,320	923,449	427,168	717,316	2		448,152	207,743	344,681	294,602	214,208	189,982	25,555	44,284	130,473	104,620
Cincinnati, Ohio	141,412	122,932	95,423	56,642			45,989	66,290	11,518	4,782	9,417	3,420	40		2,101	1,362
Cleveland, Ohio	88,781	119,160	62,793	91,624			25,988	27,536	46,867	36,285	24,370	16,672		153	22,497	19,613
Columbia, S. C.	962	1,683	962	1,683						37		37				
Columbus, Ohio	3,655	7,055	881	390			2,839	6,778	28	164	18	3			10	161
Dallas, Tex.	4,732	6,764	4,732	6,764					23	18	23	18				
Dayton, Ohio	12,359	13,467	10,228	8,786			2,131	4,681	210	484	203	369			7	115
Denver, Colo.	22,105	37,300	17,418	32,831	3,780	3,772	3,780	4,731	66,043	127,284	6,302	14,025	46,682	96,962	61,408	113,511
Detroit, Mich.	26,265	45,503	19,246	36,499			7,019	9,004	32,564	40,275	18,179	26,601	1,700	337	14,385	13,674
Dublin, Ga.	625						625									
East St. Louis, Ill.	337,226	398,002	96,740	152,021	4,643	1,907	240,486	245,981	44,095	32,707	21,163	24,237	5,708	800	22,932	8,470
El Paso, Tex.	2,827	1,856	2,010	1,138	383	110	817	718	1,369	8,337	228	459	1,141	8,638	1,141	8,638
Emeryville, Calif.	1,787	3,214	1,787	3,214					13,322	11,997	13,322	11,997				
Evansville, Ind.	10,688	19,388	5,881	7,827	62	224	4,807	11,506	183	235	97	95		4	86	140
Fort Worth, Tex.	26,943	45,704	19,822	41,043	4,899	1,160	7,258	4,752	34,049	7,937	4,222	4,765	22,564	1,941	29,832	4,414
Fostoria, Ohio	8,485	12,141	1,679	125	300	182	6,878	12,016	1,970	1,320	8	8			2,382	1,312
Indianapolis, Ind.	192,638	289,869	139,535	190,717	923	1,439	53,103	99,238	11,156	5,594	3,532	2,977	49	37	7,624	2,617
Jacksonville, Fla.	10,021	10,172	3,074	3,989			7,064	5,636								
Jersey City, N. J.	47,385	50,072	47,385	50,072					122,271	126,906	122,271	126,906				
Kansas City, Mo.	155,007	294,648	112,200	248,385	6,425	11,200	43,115	49,294	116,733	95,280	61,608	78,420	26,820	15,656	59,555	18,952
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,477	3,382	1,822	1,727			655	1,655	23	4	23	4				
La Fayette, Ind.	13,810	15,299	6,239	7,499	749	787	7,568	7,817	1,093	221	162	105	22	32	911	114
Lancaster, Pa.	7,466	23,382	3,128	3,499			4,338	19,883	1,207	7,130	43	75			1,164	7,055
Logansport, Ind.	1,532	2,469	481	29	22	70	1,121	2,523	159	97		1	1		185	80
Louisville, Ky.	33,855	50,854	20,920	31,084	106	17	12,935	19,770	1,229	1,737	1,046	852	111		183	885
Marion, Ohio	7,890	15,227	2,201	2,391	220	144	5,715	12,906	877	2,982	53	2	167	351	931	2,997
Memphis, Tenn.	640	1,669	819	1,150	67	403	67	561		50	68	50				
Milwaukee, Wis.	49,225	46,694	48,688	42,892			375	3,802	4,684	1,760	3,527	1,760			557	
Montgomery, Ala.	11,666	4,356	497	570	148	480	10,891	3,966	160	103	20	33	81	57	140	62
Moultrie, Ga.	7,617	6,131	6,449	5,710	151		1,168	421								
Nashville, Tenn.	40,970	46,134	12,706	14,900	300		28,264	31,234	1,040	705	843	495			197	210
Nebraska City, Nebr	24,824	52,782	15,479	34,650			9,814	18,896								
New Brighton, Minn	25	65					25	65	6,952	4,165					6,952	4,165
New Orleans, La.	5,429	1,344	5,191	1,030			155	198	225	21	214	15			140	
New York, N. Y.	95,930	110,694	95,930	110,694					32,313	10,558	32,313	10,558				
North Salt Lake, Utah	8,035	22,007	3,375	4,986	14	421	4,965	17,333	30,776	24,904	6,132	1,702	2,738	2,525	28,172	22,442
Ogden, Utah	27,660	23,049	4,989	3,843	458	373	22,671	19,206	30,480	49,177	153	198	20,320	32,786	30,327	48,979
Oklahoma, Okla.	22,116	33,073	17,700	29,755	318	470	4,473	3,586	1,025	703	820	528	155		582	159
Omaha, Nebr.	191,160	288,755	87,935	276,474		782	103,059	15,196	158,237	171,499	48,252	130,485	24,343	23,021	117,557	42,977
Pasco, Wash.	76	306					76	306	13,016	5,450					13,016	5,450
Peoria Ill.	50,486	51,586	19,506	16,331	314	541	30,616	35,867	284	89	279	68	1	1	1	100
Philadelphia, Pa.	45,299	46,342	42,509	43,964			2,790	2,378	39,575	21,495	39,372	21,435			203	60
Pittsburgh, Pa.	282,668	310,421	56,462	59,696			226,206	250,725	112,355	48,576	11,890	8,015			100,965	40,561
Portland, Oreg.	15,349	31,178	12,246	23,643	640	1,259	2,989	7,631	20,458	7,807	8,476	4,043	1,344		12,393	3,796
Pueblo, Colo.	429	5,016		172			509	4,846	14,344	49,849				2,756	14,060	52,645
Richmond, Va.	24,973	32,902	24,717	32,495			256	407	370	273	330	104			40	169
St. Joseph, Mo.	220,099	273,665	181,257	234,635	807	330	37,934	39,284	72,060	60,766	58,921	49,235	11,909	9,606	13,412	11,372
St. Paul, Minn.	217,422	347,059	116,778	270,619	7,575	14,339	94,930	77,125	37,139	43,418	19,963	39,425	2,532	4,673	17,641	10,919
San Antonio, Tex.	8,790	4,835	2,508	2,671	240	2,201	6,282	2,115	4,739	5,534	126	185	213	4,451	4,613	5,349
Seattle, Wash.	17,541	21,174	17,541	20,164				1,010	12,400	6,462	12,400	6,462				
Sioux City, Iowa	124,431	201,801	41,230	146,109	688	517	80,919	59,968	26,856	18,974	12,804	14,956	4,575	3,541	14,826	4,109
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	40,145	69,929	15,611	6,334	59	578	24,569	63,535	114	38	89	38	5		5	
Spokane, Wash.	4,139	7,267	3,266	5,938	440	367	857	1,361	3,458	3,116	426	477	100	1,280	2,967	2,676
Tacoma, Wash.	7,344	9,615	8,165	10,951					3,501	3,746	4,824	3,052				
Toledo, Ohio	9,499	20,023	1,481	740			8,116	19,241	3,342	2,005	199	371	119		3,194	1,359
Washington, D. C.	12,462	14,187	11,988	14,187			474		2,529	648	2,394	648			135	
Wichita, Kans.	25,432	61,936	19,439	56,598	783	1,858	5,993	5,338	2,346	2,650	195	1,791	1,214	859	2,151	859
Total	3,930,790	5,004,179	2,147,287	3,361,854	35,426	45,931	1,775,011	1,657,236	1,664,337	1,516,429	803,824	820,705	202,202	255,772	881,487	707,783
Increase or decrease		1,073,389		1,214,567		10,505		−117,775		−147,908		16,881		53,570		−173,704
Per cent		27.3		56.6		29.6		−6.6		−8.9		2.1		26.5		−19.7
Total for year	41,100,989	44,067,489	26,335,038	28,738,800	498,516	592,630	14,709,309	15,331,762	24,168,032	22,364,475	12,857,650	10,669,632	3,094,627	4,166,720	11,333,384	11,677,153
Increase or decrease		2,966,500		2,403,762		94,114		622,453		−1,803,557		−2,188,018		1,072,093		343,769
Per cent		7.2		9.1		18.9		4.2		−7.5		−17.0		34.6		3.0
December average, 5 years, 1917–1921		4,531,427		2,998,434		70,240		1,559,107		1,779,082		914,797		373,229		880,979
Increase or decrease		472,752		363,420		−24,309		98,129		−262,653		−94,092		−117,457		−173,196
Per cent		10.4		12.1		−34.6		6.3		−14.8		−10.3		−31.5		−19.6

[1] Disposition of stock not reported.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 34.)

feeder steers of desirable quality turned at $7–$7.50, the heavies making $8. Half-fat yearlings at Kansas City, however, went for a short time upward to $8.50. Most stocker steers at Chicago cashed at $6.50–$7.50.

Hogs.—Hog receipts were very liberal during the week, the total for 10 large markets being 933,000, and that for Chicago approximately 275,000 head. This is the heaviest weekly draft of hogs at Chicago since the second week of January, 1919, when 309,990 head were recorded. Record weekly receipts at Chicago were 334,279 head received during the first week in January, 1916.

KEEN OUTSIDE DEMAND.

Outside demand for hogs was keen and order buyers daily took about 30% of all arrivals. Shipper activity was especially centered on the lighter weights, which maintained a price level fully 25¢ above that for heavy butchers. All weights, however, declined at the close of the week. The big packers were persistently bearish all week. Sellers generally sought firm prices with the result that unwieldy and record-breaking holdovers existed at Chicago on most days. By Friday the impossibility of suitable week-end clearance was so manifest that price breaks of fully 30¢ occurred on butchers. In fact, of Saturday's offerings of about 40,000 hogs, approximately 26,000 were from the previous day's holdover. This supply was closed out at declines of 25¢–35¢, the net declines for the week amounting to 40¢ on lights and pigs and about 65¢ on butchers and packing sows. The closing top price for the week was $8.55, compared with $9 for the previous week.

Stock pigs were numerous at Kansas City and St. Paul, selling mostly at $8–$8.35 at the former market and upward to $8.40 at St. Paul.

Sheep.—Receipts of fat lambs for the week were very liberal. Wooled stock ranged from steady to a shade lower, whereas clipped lambs closed 25¢–40¢ lower for the week. Eastern orders and activity on the part of small butchers were largely responsible for the healthy tone of the market. The extreme top for the week was $15.15 paid by city butchers at a time when packers refused to pay more than $15 for their best selections. The bulk of desirable fat wooled lambs, however, sold at $14.50–$14.90, and culls went mostly at $11.50–$13. Heavy lambs were still penalized. Wooled animals sold generally at $13–$14.25, while the bulk of clipped lambs, suffering a relatively greater decline than the wooled ones, closed the week for $12.50–$12.75. Most of the lambs carried a fair growth of wool.

Fed yearling wethers were rather numerous and held about steady. Their top price at Chicago was $12.75, paid for several loads of choice kinds averaging around 90 lbs. Heavier and less desirable ones, however, cashed at $11–$12.50. Fat, mature sheep were comparatively scarce but, influenced by buyer inactivity, declined considerably. Heavy fat ewes declined the most. extreme weights often losing as much as $1 and selling downward to $5.

The bulk of fat ewes declined 25¢–50¢, although good to choice lightweights remained more nearly steady. At the first of the week a load of the latter kind brought $8.75, whereas at the close the same class was not quoted above $8.50. Desirably conditioned, handy-weight, aged wethers sold up to $9, while the heavier ones brought $7.25–$8.50.

Active demand from finishers combined with the fairly liberal supply to establish new price peaks for the season for feeder lambs. Finishers paid up to $14.85 for choice feeding lambs and took the bulk of the supply at $14.50–$14.75. Two loads of choice 85-lb. feeding ewes reached a new high price of $6.85 for the season and a double-deck load of 94-lb. aged feeding wethers sold for $8.45.

Opening, Monday Jan. 15.—Beef steers were steady to 25¢ lower, medium grades declining most. Best beef steers topped at $11.60 while yearlings stopped at $10.75. The bulk of beef steers, however, cashed at $8.50–$10 with but comparatively few going to killers below $8. Stockers and feeders were scarce and manifested strength.

Hogs were 5¢–15¢ lower. Light hogs topped at Chicago at $8.40, which was 45¢ lower than the peak of the previous week. The bulk of 150–200-lb. averages sold for $8.10–$8.30, while most 225-lb.–300-lb. butchers brought $8–$8.10.

Fat lambs declined 25¢–50¢. Wooled ones, however, selling for $14.65 to city butchers and $14.50 to packers, were largely $1 below the prices of three weeks ago. The bulk of wooled lambs sold at $14–$14.50, while the clipped ones cashed at $12.25–$12.50. Yearling wethers held steady.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

[Thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	Dec.	Total for year.	Dec.	Total for year.	Dec.	Total for year.	Dec.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:								
1916	1,460	17,676	917	10,294	256	3,847	525	6,953
1917	1,899	23,066	1,119	13,275	344	4,803	732	9,473
1918	2,142	25,295	1,374	14,874	366	5,013	798	10,311
1919	2,182	24,624	1,192	13,633	470	5,286	982	10,757
1920	1,395	22,197	735	12,194	280	4,102	653	9,831
1921	1,417	19,787	742	11,073	245	3,504	682	8,601
1922	1,825	23,217	994	12,432	357	4,929	847	10,665
Calves only:								
1920	311	5,337	230	3,875	6	121	82	1,455
1921	380	5,477	247	3,799	16	178	129	1,604
1922	433	6,077	305	4,198	26	320	155	1,933
Hogs:								
1916	4,939	43,265	3,416	30,984	13	194	1,439	11,979
1917	3,992	38,042	2,600	25,440	130	733	1,399	12,571
1918	5,554	44,863	4,221	30,441	79	989	1,465	14,373
1919	4,980	44,469	3,343	30,013	69	902	1,633	14,366
1920	4,200	42,121	2,681	26,761	37	728	1,524	15,298
1921	3,931	41,101	2,147	26,335	35	499	1,775	14,799
1922	5,004	44,067	3,362	28,739	46	593	1,657	15,332
Sheep:								
1916	1,479	20,692	932	11,223	145	3,277	543	9,193
1917	1,583	20,216	757	9,142	306	4,443	840	11,010
1918	1,626	22,485	908	10,266	360	5,208	737	12,204
1919	2,456	27,256	1,213	12,646	740	6,956	1,236	14,585
1920	1,566	23,538	891	10,981	259	5,180	710	12,563
1921	1,664	24,168	804	12,858	202	3,095	881	11,333
1922	1,516	22,364	821	10,770	256	4,167	708	11,677

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Jan. 12.	Jan. 5.	Dec. 15.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average	$19. 50–20. 00	$19. 00–20. 00	$19. 00–20. 50
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	21. 50–22. 50	21. 00–22. 00	21. 00–23. 00
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 average	14. 75–16. 50	13. 00–15. 00	14. 00–17. 00
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	22. 00–22. 50	22. 00–22. 50	24. 00–25. 00
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	29. 50–33. 00	29. 00–33. 00	29. 00–34. 00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	15. 50–16. 00	14. 00–16. 00	17. 00–18. 25
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	12. 50–13. 50	11. 00–13. 50	12. 00–14. 75
Purelard, tierces	12. 50–13. 25	12. 50–13. 25	12. 50–14. 75
Compound lard, tierces	12. 50–13. 75	12. 50–13. 25	12. 00–13. 00

December Receipts of Cattle and Hogs Were Unusually Heavy.

With the exception of sheep and lambs, movement of live stock through public stockyards during December was heavy. Receipts of cattle and calves increased 28.8% compared with the corresponding month a year ago and constituted the heaviest December movement since 1919. The December run exceeded the 5-year average for that month by 17,738 head, or 1%. Receipts for the full 12 months' period exceeded 1921 by 3,430,000 head, or 17.3%.

Receipts of hogs were 27.3% greater than a year ago, 10.4% greater than the 5-year December average, and constituted the heaviest run for that month since 1918. Furthermore, it was the heaviest run for any month since January, 1920.

After two months in which last year's figures were exceeded, sheep and lamb receipts dropped into the minus column, the decrease, compared with December, 1921, amounting to 148,000 head, or nearly 9%. Compared with the 5-year average, receipts of sheep and lambs showed a decrease of 14.8%. For the full 12 months of 1922 the decrease in receipts was 1,804,000 head, or 7.5%.

Movement of all classes of animals back to the country for further feeding was also heavy. Stocker and feeder shipments of cattle and calves exceeded those of December, 1921, by 45.4% and the 5-year December average by 4.6%. For the year 1922 the increase in such shipments was 40.7%.

Despite the decrease of approximately 9% in sheep and lamb receipts, stocker and feeder shipments increased 26.5%. For the full year such shipments back to the country increased 1,072,000 head, or 34.6%.

Slaughter of cattle and calves during 1922 increased 1,354,000 head, and that of hogs 2,404,000 head, compared with 1921. Sheep and lamb slaughter showed a decrease of 2,188,000 head, or 17%.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Jan. 13 amounted to 4,130 bales, weighing 1,181,569 lbs., clean weight, valued at $361,409. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 10,640 bales, weighing 2,202,418 lbs., clean weight, valued at $1,205,995.

AVERAGE PRICES OF LIVE STOCK AND MEATS, DECEMBER, 1921 AND 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

Live stock.	Chicago.		E. St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		S. St. Paul.		S. St. Joseph.
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1922 [1]
CATTLE.											
Beef steers:											
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—											
Choice and prime	$9.69	$12.48	$9.16	$12.20	$8.76	$11.97	$9.18	$11.78	.....	.....	$12.03
Good	8.59	10.72	8.26	10.34	7.42	10.11	7.88	9.71	$8.54	.....	10.22
Medium	7.30	8.65	6.81	8.10	6.28	8.16	6.51	7.65	6.78	$7.68	8.00
Common	5.94	6.70	5.49	6.14	5.20	6.19	5.02	5.89	5.40	5.98	6.03
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—											
Choice and prime	10.26	12.36	10.26	12.20	9.97	11.78	10.04	11.67	.....	.....	11.94
Good	8.90	10.57	8.83	10.31	8.05	9.81	8.36	9.61	9.00	.....	10.10
Medium	7.34	8.53	7.04	8.04	6.28	7.80	6.31	7.53	7.03	7.68	7.71
Common	5.80	6.49	5.27	6.08	5.01	5.85	4.86	5.54	5.31	5.85	5.72
Butcher cattle											
Heifers, common to choice	5.94	7.39	6.81	7.06	5.71	6.16	5.76	6.50	5.99	5.98	6.57
Cows, common to choice	4.75	5.77	4.47	5.06	4.38	4.84	4.20	4.94	4.57	5.06	5.24
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.58	4.98	4.28	5.09	3.80	4.28	4.16	4.22	3.64	4.38	4.49
Canners and cutters:											
Cows and heifers	2.68	3.02	2.60	2.86	2.66	2.85	2.48	2.89	2.39	2.62	3.00
Canner steers	3.30	3.45	2.83	3.16	2.82	3.11	3.03	3.18	2.70	3.00	.....
Veal calves:											
Light to med. wt., med. to choice	7.81	9.42	7.50	8.37	7.07	7.66	7.12	8.05	6.06	6.51	7.86
Heavy weight, common to choice	5.38	5.39	5.55	5.76	5.19	5.38	5.19	5.32	4.07	4.80	5.89
Feeder steers:											
1,001 lbs up, common to choice	5.90	6.58	5.44	6.39	5.75	6.35	5.54	6.50	5.12	5.65	6.28
750–1,000 lbs., common to choice	5.76	6.58	5.22	6.16	5.71	6.38	5.12	6.30	5.00	5.52	6.22
Stock cattle:											
Steers, common to choice	5.29	6.01	4.86	5.38	5.14	5.94	5.07	5.99	4.87	4.99	5.78
Cows and heifers, common to choice	3.91	4.19	3.72	3.82	3.75	3.93	4.23	4.10	3.46	3.62	4.00
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	5.75	6.67	6.14	7.05	6.20	6.74	.....	.....	.....
Calves, common and medium	.....	.....	4.25	4.84	4.22	4.88	4.61	5.24	.....	.....	.....
HOGS.											
Top	8.25	8.70	8.40	8.85	7.85	8.40	7.25	8.25	8.15	8.35	8.35
Bulk of sales	7.02	8.18	7.33	8.35	6.84	8.03	6.50	7.86	6.69	7.92	8.01
Heavy (251 lbs. up) med. to choice	6.90	8.23	6.99	8.19	6.66	8.02	6.43	7.94	6.43	7.86	7.99
Medium (201–250 lbs.) med. to choice	7.05	8.27	7.23	8.31	6.84	8.09	6.59	7.97	6.65	7.93	8.06
Light (151–200 lbs.) com. to choice	7.25	8.30	7.40	8.34	6.92	8.00	6.65	7.84	6.94	7.99	8.00
Light lights (130–150 lbs.) com. to choice	7.43	8.30	7.46	8.31	6.95	7.88	6.61	.....	7.15	8.00	.....
Packing sows:											
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	6.14	7.73	5.90	7.32	5.69	7.41	5.60	7.33	5.96	7.43	7.50
Rough (200 lbs. up)	5.68	7.43	5.48	7.07	5.28	7.19	5.20	7.10	5.66	7.22	7.28
Pigs (130 lbs. down) med. to choice	7.43	8.10	7.08	7.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.46	8.10	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) com. to choice	.....	.....	.....	7.80	6.71	7.28	6.67	7.18	7.39	8.09	.....
SHEEP.											
Lambs:											
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	10.65	14.29	9.95	14.04	9.76	14.02	10.09	13.86	9.72	13.58	13.96
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	8.67	11.16	7.56	11.27	7.25	11.08	8.30	11.12	6.95	10.60	10.92
Feeder, med. to choice	9.40	13.70	.....	.....	8.40	13.12	8.82	13.28	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	8.45	11.20	7.39	11.07	7.35	10.88	7.42	10.84	7.46	10.78	10.70
Wethers, med. to prime	5.67	8.00	4.90	7.82	4.92	7.43	5.11	7.72	5.18	7.53	7.64
Ewes, med. to choice	4.47	6.40	4.09	5.63	3.94	6.26	4.01	6.05	3.77	5.93	6.62
Ewes, culls and common	2.46	3.85	2.08	3.00	2.28	3.25	2.20	3.22	1.98	3.33	3.75

Meats.	Chicago.		Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
BEEF AND VEAL.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	$18.08	$17.82	.....	.....	$18.85	$18.95	.....	.....
Good	16.48	16.34	$13.76	$15.65	14.92	15.63	$13.45	$15.49
Medium	13.98	13.69	12.60	12.28	12.95	13.01	12.00	13.10
Common	10.75	10.58	10.83	10.47	11.32	10.22	10.50	10.65
Cow—								
Good	11.50	10.60	10.43	8.90	11.38	10.65	.....	10.58
Medium	10.25	9.00	9.81	7.75	10.36	9.65	9.60	9.64
Common	8.25	7.46	9.50	7.25	8.78	8.68	8.65	8.44
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	8.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common	7.26	6.18	7.14	.....	9.17	6.76	.....	.....
Veal:								
Choice	15.71	15.95	.....	.....	21.65	18.58	.....	.....
Good	13.71	14.88	.....	.....	17.95	15.45	18.41	17.35
Medium	12.71	12.68	14.55	11.50	16.25	13.00	15.70	13.80
Common	10.54	9.12	12.38	9.00	13.03	10.74	11.30	11.42
PORK AND LARD.								
Fresh pork cuts:								
Hams, 12–16 av	15.49	17.56	17.38	16.56	19.50	19.50	.....	.....
Loins—								
8–10 lbs	18.25	15.52	18.28	16.58	19.63	16.84	18.01	16.76
10–12 lbs	17.01	14.81	17.63	16.36	18.55	16.18	16.90	16.10
12–14 lbs	16.11	14.00	16.83	15.53	17.66	15.28	15.82	15.34
14–16 lbs	15.09	13.20	16.11	14.63	16.59	14.80	14.78	14.58
16 lbs. over	14.19	12.42	.....	13.20	15.49	13.95	15.42	13.18
Shoulders—								
Skinned	12.71	12.80	.....	.....	14.02	13.56	13.04	13.28
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs	11.56	12.16	12.09	12.19	.....	12.60	12.06	12.71
6–8 lbs	10.76	11.52	11.66	11.70	11.99	11.38	.....	11.92
Butts, Boston style	14.88	13.55	.....	.....	15.55	16.08	14.42	15.54
Spare ribs	13.30	10.96	12.56	11.62	13.50	14.00	.....	.....
Cured pork cuts:								
Hams, smoked	21.22	19.62	22.62	20.94	22.38	20.88	21.12	21.00
Shoulders, picnics, smoked	16.66	15.25	15.38	13.56	14.00	14.31	16.12	15.25
Bacon, breakfast	20.56	23.88	25.17	25.62	24.00	27.75	23.88	29.00
Lard	11.25	13.31	10.75	12.31	11.25	13.16	10.75	12.25
Lard compound	10.94	12.62	10.38	11.78	10.75	11.90	10.75	12.25
LAMB AND MUTTON.								
Lamb:								
Choice	23.80	26.02	24.66	24.75	26.65	26.16	25.77	27.30
Good	21.62	24.25	23.48	23.20	24.98	24.45	24.12	25.40
Medium	19.58	22.25	21.60	21.20	22.85	22.32	22.07	23.30
Common	17.08	19.19	.....	19.35	20.37	20.12	17.75	19.39
Mutton:								
Good	11.05	14.47	12.54	11.50	13.30	15.43	14.88	16.22
Medium	10.05	12.50	9.98	10.50	11.50	12.92	12.20	13.42
Common	7.42	8.50	8.50	9.38	8.47	9.84	9.37	10.41

[1] S. St. Joseph did not report in 1921.

YIELDS AND PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IN NOVEMBER, 1922.

Class.	Av. per animal.	Av. per 100 lbs., live wt.	Total production,[1] November	Total production,[1] Jan.–Nov.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Edible beef fat (unrendered)	29.44	3.11	25,301,000	311,235,000
Edible beef offal	25.75	2.72	22,130,000	216,200,000
Cattle hides	64.44	6.81	55,381,000	521,837,000
Edible calf fats (unrendered)	1.29	0.68	449,000	4,655,000
Edible calf offal	6.60	3.50	2,295,000	23,587,000
Lard (rendered)	32.20	14.99	139,911,000	1,399,826,000
Edible hog offal	5.12	2.38	22,247,000	196,166,000
Pork trimmings	10.58	4.92	45,971,000	387,467,000
Inedible grease (rendered)	2.73	1.27	11,862,000	117,938,000
Sheep edible fat (unrendered)	2.42	2.90	2,135,000	23,249,000
Sheep edible offal	1.84	2.21	1,623,000	16,566,000

[1] Calculated for establishments having Federal inspection only.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Jan. 16, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Choosing a Tractor (for a Corn-Belt Farm). By L. A. Reynoldson, Junior Farm Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and H. R. Tolley, Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Public Roads. Pp. 13, figs. 4. [January, 1923.] (**Farmers' Bulletin 1300.**)

This bulletin is for the farmer who has decided to purchase a tractor, and is designed to aid him in the proper choice of a machine which will be suitable to his conditions and needs.

Investigations of Heat Canker of Flax. By C. S. Reddy and W. E. Brentzel, Assistant Pathologists; Office of Cereal Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 18, figs. 4, pls. 5. (Professional Paper.) October 26, 1922. (**Department Bulletin 1120.**) Price, 10 cents.

Discusses the cause of heat canker of flax, describes its injury to the plant and gives remedial measures.

Lime-Sulphur Concentrate. Preparation, Uses, and Designs for Plants. By E. H. Siegler, Entomologist, Fruit Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology, and A. M. Daniels, Mechanical Engineer, Division of Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of Public Roads. Pp. 42, figs. 37. December, 1922. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1285.**)

Suitable for general distribution.

Natural Control of the Citrus Mealybug in Florida. By A. T. Speare, Mycoentomologist, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 18, figs. 2, pl. 1. December, 1922. (**Department Bulletin 1117.**) Price, 5 cents.

The object of this bulletin is to show why in Florida the citrus mealybug is usually unimportant and to point out that a knowledge of its natural enemies is of direct economic value to the citrus grower.

Nicotine Dust for Control of Truck-Crop Insects. By Roy E. Campbell, Assistant Entomologist, Truck-Crop Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 24, figs. 14. September, 1922. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1282.**)

This bulletin gives the reasons for adopting nicotine dust as a means of combating truck-crop insects, and tells of what it is composed, the proper time and method of application, and the strength to use. Different types of dusting machinery are described, and the work for which they are best adapted is indicated.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Chemistry. Supplement 149. Notices of Judgments 10901–10950. Pp. 501–524. January 4, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Status and Results of Extension Work in the Southern States, 1903–1921. By W. B. Mercier, Assistant Chief, Office of Extension Work in the South, States Relations Service. Pp. 38, figs. 12. November, 1922. (**Department Circular 248.**) Price, 10 cents.

Tuberculin Testing of Live Stock. By L. B. Ernest and Elmer Lash, Veterinary Inspectors, Tuberculosis Eradication Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 28, figs. 11. December, 1922. (**Department Circular 249.**) Price, 10 cents.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS WERE FIRM AND ACTIVE; PRICES HIGHER

Top and Bottom Scores Found Best Demand—Light Storage Stocks an Important Factor.

The fact that the butter markets were firm and more active at a higher price level during the week ending Jan. 13 is proof that the reaction in prices which took place during the previous week was well warranted.

At the time it was feared by many of the trade that the advance could not be maintained and that the strength displayed would be very temporary. Others, however, basing their opinions on the extremely firm statistical position of the market—features of which are the very light storage holdings, moderate visible domestic supplies, relatively light imports, and, of great importance, the good buying power of the public—contended that the reaction was only the natural result of prevailing conditions. Trading during the week under review tended to bear out these opinions.

SPECULATIVE DEMAND DEVELOPED.

As the week opened there was evidence that prices could advance. Receipts averaged pretty close to those of the week before, when considerable increase had been expected and demand showed a marked improvement. Jobbers whose stocks had been held at a minimum furnished a fairly large and constant demand. Later, as accumulations began to melt away and current arrivals found a ready outlet, a speculative demand developed that placed the markets much in sellers' favor.

At first interest centered on storage butter and under-grade fresh. As the offerings of these classes of butter were cleaned up and prices were advanced to a point where they were less desirable from the speculators' standpoint, top grades of fresh and, to some extent, the medium grades were given more attention. Orders for inspected 92 and 93 score fresh placed the top scores in a very firm position.

Carlots of fresh centralized came in for their share of the demand, although at Chicago the supply was fully ample to meet buyers' needs. New York reported a shortage. Miscellaneous lots of medium grades were slowest to move and taken by buyers only when other grades were not available. A surplus of grades immediately under fancy gave the market at Philadelphia a top-heavy appearance at the close. The New York market under pressure of arrival of 3,100 casks of Danish on Thursday and weaker offerings from Denmark was also easier.

Together with a decrease in speculative demand as prices worked higher which made trading on all markets lighter, these were about the only indications of easiness at the close. The statistical position of the markets was firm, and most dealers had confidence in the situation as a whole.

The shortage and good demand for fresh butter has been a feature of the butter markets for several weeks and is generally considered rather unusual. A shortage of top grades, and liberal or at least ample supplies of the underscores, would be less surprising at the time of the year when wintry and frozen cream defects are so prevalent. The short supply of storage butter, however, offers an explanation. The preliminary storage report released on Jan. 15 showed that the total holdings of storage butter in the United States on Jan. 1 amounted to only 26,881,000 lbs., an amount far smaller than the holdings of Jan. 1 of any previous year. In fact, this figure is more comparable with the Mar. 1 holdings than with either the Jan. 1 or Feb. 1 holdings of previous years. This shortage of storage butter has shifted more of the demand to fresh, particularly the under-grades which could be had at more nearly the same prices.

LARGER QUANTITIES ABSORBED.

That the firm condition of the markets during the week under review, however, was only in part due to a shift of demand from storage to fresh butter is indicated by the apparent total output of butter. Receipts at the four markets for the first half of the week were about the same as during the previous week, but current reports indicated that production was increasing. At the same time the withdrawals from storage were considerably larger than the previous week and also larger than during the same week a year ago. Thus the quantity of domestic butter absorbed showed an increase over the week before, and this undoubtedly was the principal cause of the greater strength and price advances of the week under review.

MARKETS FOR CHEESE AGAIN FIRM AT ADVANCED PRICES

Feeling of Confidence Follows Recent Declines—Winter Dairying Increases Production.

Recovery of prices from the previous week's declines placed cheese markets on a more settled basis during the week ending Jan. 13. When these declines occurred, following close upon a prolonged period of dull trading, it was but natural for certain elements of the trade, especially buyers, to interpret the change as a reaction of the markets following this slow demand.

Evidently, however, those who placed such an interpretation on the change must have expected still further declines to occur, for, while there was a slight increase in sales during the week under review, most of the buying appeared to be for current requirements. The previous week's declines are considered by some of the trade as merely a temporary soft spot in the market largely due to the fact that inventory time was at hand.

BUYERS SHOW MORE INTEREST.

The general feeling all around now seems to be one of confidence. Buyers are beginning to show more interest, and a few here and there have taken fairly good-sized lots. In fact, opinions at the close of the week ending Jan. 13 seemed to indicate that dealers anticipated slightly higher prices, although those who expressed themselves in this way generally added that current production would be an influencing factor.

Production in Wisconsin is beginning to increase, and in some sections is rather heavy for the season. Apparently the low point for the winter was reached the last week in December. The natural increase in production due to winter dairying may be further supplemented this season through the diversion of milk from other products into cheese on account of high cheese prices. This is, of course, an uncertain factor. Various reports regarding production in New York State are heard, but if there is a slight increase or an earlier season the effect has not been felt as yet.

Release by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week of the Jan. 1 cold-storage report which showed total holdings in the United States of 33,590,000 lbs., a surplus of about 6,000,000 lbs. over Jan. 1, 1922, had no apparent effect on the markets. Holdings in the four markets as a whole also showed a surplus, although taken individually New York, Philadelphia, and Boston showed shortages. The holdings at Chicago, which are almost double those of last year, accounted for the surplus. For this reason dealers in the Eastern markets did not appear concerned over this situation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING JAN. 13, 1923.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	53	51½	53½	53½	46½
Tuesday	54	51½	54½	54	47½
Wednesday	54½	52	55	54½	47½
Thursday	54½	52	55	54½	48½
Friday	54½	52	54½	54½	49½
Saturday	53	52	54	54½	49½
Average for week	53.92	51.83	54.42	54.25	48.00
Previous week	52.10	50.50	52.80	53.20	48.90
Corresponding week last year	35.58	32.75	35.92	36.00	32.96

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.[1]	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	27–27½	26 –26½	27 –28	20	26½
Tuesday	.....	26½–27	27 –28	20	26½
Wednesday	.....	26½–27	27½–28½	20½	26½
Thursday	.....	26½–27	27½–28½	20	26½
Friday	.....	26½–27	27½–28½	19½	.....
Saturday	.....	26½–27	27½–28½	19½	26½
Average for week	27.25	26.69	27.83	20.00	26.35
Previous week	27.25	26.35	27.50	20.45	25.92
Corresponding week last year	21.25	20.46	21.25	21.17	20.15

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 scores) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	49½	Friday	49½
Tuesday	49½	Saturday	49–49½
Wednesday	49–49½		
Thursday	49–49½	Average	49.37

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Jan. 13.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,098,750	9,719,911	9,616,264
Receipts since Jan. 1	19,818,661	9,719,911	18,376,364
Put in cold storage	978,473	1,291,685	1,152,592
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,735,081	2,633,196	2,718,536
Change during week	−2,756,608	−1,341,511	−1,565,944
Total holdings	11,223,813	13,980,421	30,275,299
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	2,786,556	2,309,783	2,669,260
Receipts since Jan. 1	5,096,339	2,309,783	4,789,268
Put in cold storage	266,329	249,490	342,785
Withdrawn from cold storage	921,426	683,163	710,137
Change during week	−655,097	−433,673	−367,352
Total holdings	10,794,855	11,449,952	10,085,203
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	10,198,679	11,459,063	5,865,290
Receipts since Jan. 1	21,657,742	11,459,063	12,329,719
Put in cold storage	6,837,026	9,458,772	2,755,678
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,502,987	1,292,092	1,846,429
Change during week	+5,334,039	+8,166,680	+909,249
Total holdings	79,867,243	74,533,204	75,600,670
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	168,304	140,760	179,861
Receipts since Jan. 1	309,064	140,760	335,445
Put in cold storage	3,286	1,805	5,325
Withdrawn from cold storage	213,808	219,454	120,984
Change during week	−210,522	−217,649	−115,659
Total holdings	425,958	636,480	331,950

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF CREAMERY BUTTER VERY LOW

Stocks on January 1 Only About Half of Normal—Apple Holdings Still Very Large.

Stocks of creamery butter in cold storage on Jan. 1 were unusually low, amounting to 26,941,000 lbs. compared with the 5-year average stocks for that date of 51,093,000 lbs. The decrease during December amounted to 20,832,000 lbs., or 44% of the holdings on Dec. 1. Holdings of packing stock butter also continued low, being approximately one-third of the 5-year average holdings on Jan. 1.

Stocks of case eggs on Jan. 1 were 1,310,000 cases compared with 889,000 cases on Jan. 1, 1922, and the 5-year average holdings of 976,000 cases. The decrease in stocks during December amounted to 1,947,000 cases, or 60% of the Dec. 1 holdings.

Stocks of American cheese on Jan. 1 amounted to 33,659,000 lbs., a slight decrease compared with the 37,291,000 lbs. on hand Dec. 1, 1922, and the 5-year average for Jan. 1 of 40,316,000 lbs.

APPLE HOLDINGS VERY HEAVY.

Apple holdings stayed at practically the same figure as was reported for Dec. 1, the holdings on Jan. 1 being 6,376,000 bbls. and for Dec. 1, 1922, 6,743,000 bbls. The holdings on Jan. 1, 1922, amounted to 5,429,000 bbls., and the 5-year average holdings for that date were 5,247,000 bbls.

Stocks of frozen poultry almost doubled during December, the holdings on Jan. 1 being 100,122,000 lbs. compared with 51,781,000 lbs. on Dec. 1. The 5-year-average holdings for Jan. 1 are 88,703,000 lbs.

Stocks of frozen beef on Jan. 1 were considerably heavier than a year ago, being 91,820,000 lbs. compared with 68,495,000 lbs. on Jan. 1, 1922. These holdings, however, are still below normal, the 5-year average for Jan. 1 being 212,988,000 lbs.

Total pork stocks on Jan. 1 amounted to 567,312,000 lbs., an amount considerably heavier than a year ago and slightly larger than the 5-year average holdings of 566,574,000 lbs. Frozen pork holdings alone amounted to 72,214,000 lbs. on Jan. 1 compared with 51,203,000 lbs. on Jan. 1, 1922, and the 5-year average of 60,789,000 lbs.

Total holdings of all meats showed a gain during December of approximately 182,500,000 lbs., the total holdings on Jan. 1 being 751,601,000 lbs.

The lard holdings on Jan. 1 were 47,705,000 lbs. compared with 47,541,000 lbs. one year ago, and the 5-year average holdings on Jan. 1 of 65,657,000 lbs.

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings on January 1, 1923, with Comparative Figures.

Commodity.	Dec. 1, 5-yr. av.	Dec. 1, 1921.	Dec. 1, 1922.	Jan. 1, 5-yr. av.	Jan. 1, 1922.	Jan. 1, 1923.
APPLES.						
Barrels	3,270,000	1,979,098	4,319,294	2,747,000	1,741,620	3,696,863
Boxes	7,031,000	11,280,892	7,270,518	7,500,000	11,061,272	8,037,298
Total apples (barrels)[1]	5,613,000	5,739,395	6,742,800	5,247,000	5,428,711	6,375,962
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	72,714,000	65,129,335	47,772,707	51,093,000	48,411,542	26,940,541
Packing stock	2,479,000	1,427,295	971,467	1,783,000	1,304,001	608,206
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	47,455,000	34,054,516	37,291,295	40,316,000	27,690,902	33,659,356
Swiss, including block	3,218,000	4,325,955	5,471,946	3,039,000	3,929,353	5,407,693
Brick and Munster	1,209,000	1,766,896	1,192,600	1,266,000	1,854,586	1,617,308
Limburger	867,000	866,349	824,247	881,000	887,282	756,271
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	3,156,000	2,627,357	518,961	2,558,000	2,324,830	337,302
Cream and Neufchatel	183,000	280,469	189,686	164,000	313,134	185,365
All other varieties	3,953,000	5,080,762	3,131,387	3,236,000	4,594,341	3,329,875
Total cheese	60,041,000	49,002,304	48,620,122	51,460,000	41,594,428	45,293,370
EGGS.						
Cases	2,517,000	2,402,656	3,256,932	976,000	889,076	1,310,049
Frozen (pounds)	20,269,000	22,898,579	26,233,011	17,891,000	19,260,079	22,781,670
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).						
Broilers	10,956,000	12,462,756	11,535,494	11,911,000	13,769,235	13,484,379
Roasters	15,313,000	21,712,701	17,247,202	26,860,000	37,253,853	35,597,521
Fowls	10,095,000	10,006,360	7,122,304	19,087,000	20,196,859	16,093,549
Turkeys	4,069,000	3,293,230	2,153,691	6,546,000	7,755,703	9,329,116
Miscellaneous varieties	17,518,000	17,691,873	13,722,799	24,299,000	24,721,410	25,617,863
Total frozen poultry	57,951,000	65,166,920	51,781,490	88,703,000	103,697,062	100,122,428
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	168,310,000	63,188,392	73,026,778	212,988,000	68,495,278	91,819,706
Beef, in process of cure	(2)	10,284,979	14,711,358	(2)	9,912,273	15,331,136
Beef, cured	29,169,000	6,859,498	7,890,297	30,288,000	6,400,320	9,070,694
Total beef	197,479,000	80,332,869	95,628,433	243,276,000	84,807,871	116,221,536
Pork, frozen	40,128,000	37,512,934	33,773,531	60,789,000	51,203,207	72,213,788
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	(2)	46,364,348	52,701,404	(2)	56,014,159	79,510,973
Pork, dry salt, cured	177,448,000	50,366,753	30,315,811	225,775,000	55,056,715	39,534,240
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	(2)	147,395,589	199,258,188	(2)	168,638,646	242,794,895
Pork, pickled, cured	229,678,000	73,949,366	103,449,536	280,010,000	84,183,371	133,258,146
Total pork	447,254,000	355,588,990	419,498,470	566,574,000	415,096,098	567,312,042
Lamb and mutton, frozen	17,614,000	7,520,449	3,633,459	20,986,000	6,444,256	4,528,460
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	72,154,000	61,216,429	50,404,638	85,779,000	60,254,824	63,539,305
Total meats	734,501,000	504,658,737	569,165,000	916,615,000	566,603,049	751,601,343
Lard	50,775,000	42,001,231	32,506,465	65,657,000	47,541,270	47,705,111

[1] Three boxes are considered the equivalent of one barrel.
[2] Prior to 1920, figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month.

Variety.	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1921.	Nov., 1922.	Dec., 1920.	Dec., 1921.	Dec., 1922.
Beef, frozen.....pounds..	31,499,373	26,764,529	41,167,897	39,112,585	11,684,420	32,303,221
Beef placed in cure.....do....	9,954,479	10,602,109	12,067,381	9,723,851	6,232,332	9,525,011
Pork, frozen.....do....	25,984,111	18,171,034	30,413,738	63,530,797	37,724,014	61,715,879
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure.....pounds..	56,451,317	60,548,647	91,522,424	94,374,478	74,997,256	128,560,048
Pork, pickled, placed in cure.....pounds..	118,656,085	131,226,074	173,023,927	147,865,435	138,163,538	200,928,477
Lamb and mutton, frozen.do....	1,666,495	1,443,859	799,826	3,094,158	1,218,286	1,189,211
Lard produced.....do....	83,515,670	109,793,188	138,090,350	130,219,378	125,157,384	173,360,177

Holdings by Sections on January 1, 1923.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	E. North Central.	W. North Central.	South Atlantic.	E. South Central.	W. South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
APPLES.									
Barrels	120,277	1,936,940	689,931	434,816	424,427	42,521	46,822	1,129	
Boxes	95,878	573,587	1,126,037	804,286	277,321	104,382	370,437	163,155	4,522,212
BUTTER (pounds).									
Creamery	6,767,590	6,554,016	8,365,567	3,163,692	529,106	368,534	465,273	74,518	652,245
Packing stock	451	22,053	233,757	143,793	182,770	1,669			23,713
CHEESE (pounds).									
American	2,201,435	12,953,569	11,878,917	975,190	308,009	197,648	420,234	1,622,549	3,101,505
Swiss, including block	1,700	925,304	3,909,495	52,086	17,136	7,848	2,678	11,685	479,711
Brick and Munster		138,572	1,184,184	171,674	3,570	5,898	13,290	15,581	84,539
Limburger		221,432	457,054	9,246		2,920	962	1,595	63,062
Cottage, pot, bakers'	6,152	129,428	171,979	6,800	840				22,297
Cream and Neufchatel		99,619	65,755	13,228				5,025	1,708
All other varieties	6,498	1,551,226	1,428,594	25,991	2,900		81,209	7,352	226,105
EGGS.									
Cases	105,673	493,417	533,076	125,970	16,098	13,451	8,626	3,870	9,838
Frozen (pounds)	1,169,162	9,565,431	6,169,241	2,397,660	528,558	244,348	151,459	76,626	2,479,185
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).									
Broilers	697,600	4,803,596	4,581,525	1,522,729	93,715	424,044	378,012	41,565	941,593
Roasters	2,763,251	14,726,813	12,176,802	5,212,483	159,953	11,770	102,903	20,887	422,659
Fowls	1,141,533	4,863,846	5,741,467	3,072,259	228,086	83,063	228,970	46,496	687,829
Turkeys	509,351	3,534,829	2,480,095	1,485,559	201,184	53,550	143,016	28,856	802,676
Miscellaneous varieties	1,518,299	8,377,734	10,963,258	3,979,434	116,100	202,648	90,591	58,111	311,688
MEATS (pounds).									
Beef, frozen	2,583,893	13,145,586	44,607,942	22,732,106	657,212	68,202	5,435,566	605,280	1,983,939
Beef, in cure	449,189	1,645,791	8,980,180	3,275,883	90,641	12,187	603,196	80,436	203,230
Beef, cured	134,546	1,032,300	5,429,418	1,708,640	242,229	11,676	172,059	33,918	282,908
Pork, frozen	4,228,334	8,242,306	25,263,337	27,042,068	2,272,017	803,236	1,559,412	940,939	1,561,939
Pork, dry salt, in cure	147,909	2,925,531	32,404,718	35,351,877	2,927,242	1,419,621	1,074,915	643,097	616,063
Pork, dry salt, cured	919,988	1,795,352	14,701,894	16,782,186	2,504,638	420,415	1,958,266	205,898	245,603
Pork, pickled, in cure	9,480,358	18,063,939	91,653,868	102,279,629	5,314,063	2,844,829	2,642,158	2,530,685	7,976,366
Pork, pickled, cured	7,292,233	9,966,705	54,690,345	47,545,172	3,994,479	758,765	3,792,191	1,545,868	3,672,388
Lamb and mutton, frozen	941,581	2,472,409	484,329	390,405	41,791	390	65,094	42,737	89,724
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	3,068,662	5,039,001	26,213,590	22,449,873	1,267,900	562,561	2,709,706	440,600	1,787,412
Lard	3,350,091	4,722,603	18,147,135	15,808,513	1,499,263	660,678	976,698	754,201	1,785,909

United Kingdom Adopts Weight Basis for Transactions in Many Farm Products.

All transactions in grain, meal, bran, potatoes, and agricultural seeds in the United Kingdom after Jan. 1, 1923, the date upon which the corn sales act of 1921 went into force, will be conducted on a price per hundredweight of 112 lbs. For many years the different weights recognized in the different districts of England have been a source of confusion. The corn sales act provides for uniformity in the weights and measures used in dealing with these articles.

After Dec. 31, 1922, any contract, bargain, sale, or transaction in any of the articles to which the act applies will be null and void unless it is made by weight only, and in terms of or by reference to the hundredweight of 112 lbs.

Fruits and Vegetables

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING LINES GAINED SHARPLY DURING WEEK

Price Trend Was Irregular in Wholesale Markets—Potatoes and Apples Fairly Steady.

With shipments of most fruits and vegetables increasing, wholesale markets showed very irregular trends during the week ending Jan. 13. Cabbage was especially irregular in price. Potatoes held nearly steady, with a rising tendency in the Middle West. Apples displayed few changes. Onion prices were decidedly firm. Liberal supplies of sweet potatoes in New York and Chicago depressed the market for that product.

The reported movement of apples and nine vegetables was nearly 10,000 cars, an increase of 32% over the preceding week. Shipments of apples and lettuce increased about 50%. Twice as much celery was shipped as the week before and there was a gain of 30% in movement of potatoes. Compared with the same period a year ago there was an increase of 1,300 cars in total shipments.

POTATOES STEADY TO FIRM.

Potatoes.—Those interested in the potato deal are beginning to wonder how much of this season's large crop eventually will be shipped. The question can be answered only on the basis of future developments in the markets and on the size and earliness of the spring potato crops in the South, where reports indicate reduced acreage compared with a year ago. It is of significance, however, that during the 1920–21 season and the 1921–22 season the 18 leading States shipping late potatoes had moved approximately 60% of the season's shipments by the middle of January. In 1920 these States produced a total of 274,397,000 bus. and shipped 31% of their crop. In 1921 they produced 261,378,000 bus. and shipped 43%. This season their total production is 326,355,000 bus., or 25% more than the 1921 crop and 19% more than the 1920 production. To Jan. 13 they had shipped 96,053 cars, or about 13,000 cars less than last season to the same date.

To the middle of January, 1922, Colorado had moved 56% of its total shipments for the season, and two years ago it had moved 73% of its seasonal output by that time. For the other seven leading States these percentages to Jan. 15, 1922, and to Jan. 15, 1921, were: Idaho 56% and 68%; Maine 45% both seasons; Michigan 50% and 46%; Minnesota 63% and 68%; New York 70% and 43%; North Dakota 83% and 68%; and Wisconsin 45% and 47%. The general impression given by these figures is that less than the usual proportion of the total crop is likely to be shipped this season, especially as present low prices are tending to check movement from the more remote shipping sections.

In Idaho there was an advance of 10¢ per 100 lbs. on f. o. b. sales of sacked Rurals, the closing figure being 35¢. Western New York shipping points also showed advances of 5¢–10¢, but prices in North Central States were a shade weaker. Most eastern markets were liberally supplied and values held about steady. In Chicago and other central cities limited receipts forced prices slightly higher. Maine Green Mountains and Idaho Russets touched $1.65 per 100 lbs., but eastern Round Whites closed generally at $1.25–$1.40, with northern stock jobbing at $1–$1.25. Maine furnished 700 cars and Wisconsin 500 cars of the week's shipments.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites, 100 lbs.

Market.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Jan. 15.	This season. Jan. 8.	One year ago.
New York..	267	[1] $1.35–1.40	[1] $1.35–1.40	[1] $2.20–2.35
Boston.....	163	1.35–1.40	1.30–1.40	2.25–2.35
Philadelphia	76	1.25–1.40	1.25–1.40	2.15
Baltimore...	17	1.35–1.40	1.35–1.40	2.35–2.40
Pittsburgh..	125	1.05	1.05–1.15	2.25–2.35
Cincinnati..	43	1.05–1.15	1.00–1.05	2.35
Chicago.....	303	[2] .80–.90	[2] .75–.90	[2] 1.90–2.05
St. Louis....	40	[3] 1.10	[3] 1.00–1.10	2.20
Kansas City	120	[2] [3] 1.00–1.05	[2] [3] 1.05	[2] [3] 2.00

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow varieties, bushel hampers.

New York..	83	$0.75–1.25	$1.00–1.50	$1.75–2.25
Boston.....	13	1.00–1.10	1.00–1.10	1.75–1.90
Philadelphia	9	.75–.85	.65–.75	1.60–1.65
Baltimore...	13	.60–.75	.60–.75	1.50–1.60
Pittsburgh..	40	.75–1.50	.75–1.50	2.25
Cincinnati..	9	[4] 1.05–1.10	[4] 1.05–1.10	[4] 1.15–1.35
Chicago.....	49	[4] 1.15	[4] 1.20–1.35	[4] 1.25–1.35
Kansas City	3	[4] 1.10–1.15	[4] 1.10–1.15	[4] 1.25

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type—Bulk per ton.

New York..	75	$22.00–27.00	$23.00–28.00	$52.00–55.00
Boston.....	36	[5] 2.00–2.25	[5] 1.75–2.00	[5] 3.50
Philadelphia	28	23.00–27.00	15.00–20.00	45.00–55.00
Baltimore...	36	22.00–25.00	25.00–28.00	55.00
Pittsburgh..	31	25.00–27.00	27.00–30.00	50.00–53.00
Cincinnati..	13	30.00	20.00–23.00	60.00
Chicago.....	50	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	40.00–45.00
St. Louis....	32	20.00–22.00	28.00–30.00	50.00
Kansas City	25	[1] 1.75	[1] 1.50	[1] 3.25

ONIONS, Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Globes—100-lb. sacks.

New York.....	101	$2.50–3.00	$2.50–3.00	$6.75–7.00
Boston.....	22	3.50–3.65	3.40–3.50	7.00
Philadelphia...	38	2.90–3.10	2.90–3.25	6.50–7.00
Baltimore.....	19	3.25	3.25–3.50	7.00–7.25
Pittsburgh.....	30	2.65–3.15	3.15–3.25	6.50
Cincinnati.....	7	2.75–3.25	2.75–3.25	6.75
Chicago.....	24	2.50–2.75	2.50	6.50–7.00
St. Louis.....	9	[6] 2.50–2.75	[6] 2.25	[6] 6.83–7.00
Kansas City...	21	[6] 2.50	[6] 2.00–2.25	[6] 6.00–6.50

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½ inches—Barrels.

New York.....	180	$4.25–4.50	$4.50–5.00	$7.25–7.50
Boston.....	8	[7] 5.00	5.00	7.00–8.00
Philadelphia...	28	5.00–5.25	4.25	7.50
Baltimore.....	8	4.00–4.50	4.00–4.25	7.00
Pittsburgh.....	70	4.75–5.00	4.75–5.00	7.25–7.50
Cincinnati.....	11	4.25–4.50	4.50–4.75	7.50
Chicago.....	26	4.50–5.00	4.50–5.00	7.75–8.00
St. Louis.....	5	[8] 5.00	[8] 5.00	.....
Kansas City....	1	[9] 4.50–5.00	[9] 4.50–5.00	.....

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans and Spitzenburg—Boxes.

New York.....	162	$2.25–3.25	$2.50–3.00	$2.85–3.25
Pittsburgh.....	18	2.00–2.25	1.75–2.25	2.50–2.85
Chicago.....	219	2.00–2.25	2.00–2.25	2.50–3.00
Kansas City...	27	2.25–2.50	2.25–2.50	3.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES.			
Presque Isle, Me....	[1] $0.67–0.77	[1] $0.67–0.75	[1] $1.71–1.76
Rochester, N. Y....	1.00–1.05	.95	1.93–2.02
Grand Rapids, Mich	.60–.67	.67–.70	1.75–1.85
Waupaca, Wis.....	.60–.67	.60–.70	1.93
Minneapolis, Minn.	.60–.65	.65	1.70–1.80
Idaho Falls, Idaho..	.35	[10] .75	[11] 1.15
Greeley, Colo.....	[11] .30	[11] .30	[11] 1.30
CABBAGE.			
Rochester, N. Y.....	18.00	17.00–18.00	37.00–40.00
APPLES.			
Rochester, N. Y. (bbl.).....	4.00–4.50	4.00–4.50	7.00
Spokane, Wash. (box).....	1.50	1.65	2.10–2.25

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minn. Red River Ohios.
[4] Tenn. Nancy Halls.
[5] Barrels.
[6] Red varieties.
[7] Cold storage.
[8] N. Y. Rhode Island Greenings.
[9] Midwestern Jonathans.
[10] Carloads f. o. b. cash track.
[11] Wagonloads cash to growers.

Movement from Michigan and Minnesota was greatly increased.

Apples.—Washington nearly doubled its weekly movement of apples, sending about 1,400 cars to markets. New York continued the heaviest shipper of barrel stock, furnishing more than two-thirds of the total supply. Altogether New York City received about 350 cars of apples, and best Baldwins declined 25¢–50¢ in price at that point. Northwestern boxed Winesaps also declined, closing as low as $2–$2.25. Several other eastern markets, however, reported sales at firm to higher prices. Many Greenings from western New York were being consigned because of the weak market for that variety. F. o. b. sales ranged $3.50–$4 per bbl. A few cars of Ben Davis, A2¼ inch, for export, brought a high price of $3.50, with B2¼-inch Baldwins slightly below that level.

ONION PRICES FIRM.

Onions.—Midwestern yellow onions closed firm at a top of $3.25–$3.50 per 100 lbs. in the East and $2.75 in Chicago. Eastern Yellow Globes averaged $3 or less. New York City was about the only large market to decline during the week, showing losses of 25¢ per sack. Arrivals were more than 100 cars. Shipments from Ohio fell off considerably but Colorado made a big gain.

Cabbage.—Cabbage prices exhibited ups and downs, depending largely on supply and demand in the various centers of consumption. With a slow market Cincinnati dealers were getting $30 per ton for best New York stock. Philadelphia showed marked advances under a good demand. Eastern cabbage closed generally at $22–$27, while Northern Danish declined to $20–$24 in the Middle West. Florida pointed type and South Carolina winter cabbage in 1½-bu. hampers sold slowly at $2–$2.50. New York shipped 340 cars, Wisconsin 160, and South Carolina about 70 cars. A block of 25 cars for February delivery sold in western New York at $25 per ton, but current sales averaged $18 f. o. b.

Miscellaneous vegetables.—Barrels of Virginia *sweet potatoes* sold in Baltimore at 75¢–$1, or only 15¢ more than bushel hampers from other Eastern States. General range for eastern stock was 75¢–$1.25 per bu., but Tennessee Nancy Halls weakened in Chicago to $1.15. Delaware and New Jersey shipped half the week's supply, with Tennessee ranking next. California *lettuce* shipments increased 60 per cent and Florida's output nearly doubled. The first 10 cars were reported from Texas. These shipments had not reached city markets in sufficient volume to affect the price. Imperial Valley stock strengthened to $5.50–$6 per crate in New York, other cities ranging $4–$5. Florida head lettuce jobbed at $3–$4 per 1½-bu. hamper, with top of $4.50 in New York. Texas *spinach* held firm at $1–$1.50 per bu. in eastern distributing centers. The Chicago market weakened to $1–$1.25. Virginia Savoy spinach advanced 75¢–$1.25 in New York and Philadelphia, ranging $3–$3.50 per bbl. Texas shipments were increasing and Virginia's decreasing.

Missouri's Apple Shipments.

During the 1921–22 season Missouri reported the movement of only eight cars of apples. Cold weather during the budding period caused this shortage. During the present season Missouri has already shipped over 2,000 cars of apples, or 300 more than during 1920–21.

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET.

Week Ending January 13, 1923.

Variety and grade	Origin.	Market.	Price.[1]
			Per bbl.
York Imperials:			
All grades [3]	Virginia	London	$5.38–$6.08
Do	do	Liverpool	4.68– 7.02
Yellow Newtowns:			
All grades	do	do	5.15– 7.48
Ben Davis:			
All grades	do	do	6.55– 7.02
Rhode Island Greenings:			
All Grades	New York	do	5.15– 5.85
Baldwins:			
All grades	do	do	3.74– 5.85
Jonathans:			*Per box.*
Extra fancy [3]	Washington	do	1.99– 2.45
Fancy [4]	do	do	1.87– 2.40
C grade [5]	do	do	1.87– 2.10
All grades [4]	do	London	2.10– 2.34
Yellow Newtowns:			
All grades	do	do	2.10– 2.92
Do [4]	California	do	2.34– 2.57
Do [4]	do	Liverpool	1.87– 2.46
King Davids:			
Extra fancy [3]	Washington	do	1.87– 2.05
Fancy [4]	do	do	1.87– 2.57
C grade [5]	do	do	1.64– 2.57
All grades	do	London	2.10– 2.34
Stayman Winesaps:			
All grades	do	Liverpool	2.10– 2.63

[1] Converted to U. S. currency according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Jan. 12, when the shilling was worth about 23¢.
[2] Ordinary condition.
[3] Large sizes.
[4] Medium sizes.
[5] Small sizes.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Jan. 13.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Jan. 13.	Last season to Jan. 14.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas.	1,677	654	1,018	34,558	48,833	56,313
Bbl. areas.	642	267	519	49,521	26,311	32,138
Cabbage:						
Old crop	638	773	588	35,772	28,339	31,000
New crop	66	218	43	[1] 167	[1] 478	[1] 35,772
Cauliflower	299	133	211	1,988	2,259	4,335
Celery:						
1922	530	401	321	12,967	11,041	11,640
Florida	139	5	14	[1] 153	[1] 5	[1] 4,807
Lettuce	685	531	413	4,025	4,284	21,972
Onions	434	479	435	24,181	18,247	20,768
Potatoes:						
Sweet	545	413	547	14,848	13,468	19,281
White	3,861	4,303	2,978	161,925	160,293	238,251
Spinach	151	204	242	1,687	1,210	4,654
Vegetables, mixed	325	302	244	569	515	19,263
Total	9,992	8,683	7,573	342,042	314,800	459,615

[1] Not included in totals.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES BY SEASONS.

Commodity.	Total season—			Season to Dec. 31.	
	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22	1921	1922
Apples:					
Boxed	45,591	36,370	56,313	47,553	31,434
Barreled	41,444	72,910	32,138	25,836	47,621
Cabbage	23,250	33,129	31,000	26,949	34,323
Cauliflower	2,597	3,823	4,335	1,912	1,471
Cantaloupes	22,039	22,377	25,569	25,569	31,001
Celery	6,778	10,384	11,640	10,298	11,934
Grapes	30,349	39,205	37,202	37,202	56,828
Lettuce	7,367	12,477	18,293	18,293	21,887
Mixed vegetables	11,933	12,740	15,816	15,816	19,057
Mixed deciduous fruits	2,861	3,854	5,618	5,543	8,101
Onions	20,549	28,223	20,768	17,346	23,082
Peaches	30,923	26,967	27,300	27,300	37,729
Pears	10,157	15,037	12,739	12,723	19,239
Potatoes:					
Sweet	15,485	17,934	19,278	12,585	13,705
White	167,870	199,165	238,251	152,384	154,730
Spinach	2,396	4,705	4,654	858	1,300
Strawberries	8,105	8,490	10,695	10,695	18,673
Tomatoes	14,475	15,545	17,203	17,203	26,184
Watermelons	30,860	39,255	46,463	46,463	46,559
Total	495,029	602,591	635,275	512,531	604,865

New York State Apple Shipments Totaled Nearly 20,000 Cars to End of December.

From all apple-shipping districts of New York State—the Hudson Valley as well as western New York—nearly 20,000 cars of apples had been forwarded to the close of 1922. To the end of 1921 only about 12,000 cars of the 1921 crop had been shipped because of the shortage in production that season. The shipments to the last of December, 1920, filled nearly 24,000 cars.

ANNUAL PRODUCE MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from front page.)

Because of the relatively short production of barreled apples, late potatoes, winter cabbage, and onions in the fall of 1921, market prices of these lines were high during the early part of 1922. Danish type cabbage averaged $50 per ton last January, compared with $18.50 at the opening of 1921. Prices declined with the movement of southern cabbage in the spring, the decline being especially noticeable last year when there were very heavy shipments from Texas. Closing range of stored stock in March was $28–$35. With a commercial crop in the fall 85% larger than that of the previous year, jobbing prices opened around $17 a ton, or $24 less than the October, 1921, range. Spring cabbage also was considerably cheaper because of the increased production in Southern States and the larger market supplies of this type of stock.

ONIONS REACH HIGH LEVELS.

Winter onions, barreled apples, and main-crop potatoes were relatively high-priced last spring, but ranged lower than in 1921 in the fall. The shortage of onions caused sacked Yellow Globes to touch the extremely high point of $11 per 100 lbs. last March, or more than 10¢ a lb. wholesale. The previous spring dealers were glad to get 1¢ per lb., and the average in the autumn of 1922 was less than 2¢ per lb. Shipments of recent months have been nearly twice as heavy as in the latter part of 1921. Texas Bermudas brought high prices throughout the spring, even though the carlot movement was greater than for the previous season. Shippers took advantage of the scarcity of stored stock. March jobbing prices of Texas onions averaged $4.35 a crate, and May and June prices about $2.

Wholesale dealers charged more than $2 per 100 lbs. for sacked potatoes in the early part of 1922, whereas the large crop in 1920 had made the early 1921 price as low as $1.25. Later in 1921 the short production in main-crop States boosted the price to a top of $3, compared with $1.20–$1.50 last fall. Shippers were not slow to appreciate the high ranges in 1921. They forwarded nearly 70,000 cars of potatoes during September and October, or 12,000 more than during the same months this season. Heavy shipments of early southern and eastern potatoes caused them to decline $1–$2 per bbl., compared with the previous year.

The 1921 apple crop in barrel areas was very short. As a result, the 1922 market opened at $7.50 per bbl. and advanced to $8 by May. The opening average in 1921 was about $4.50, but the market gained sharply after February. With plenty of eastern and middle western apples this season, price levels were much below those of last spring. Best New York Baldwins scarcely passed $4 a bbl., compared with $7 the previous autumn. The boxed-apple market was rather sluggish all the year, 1922 prices being continuously lower than those of 1921, the difference averaging about 50¢ a box. Northwestern Jonathans of the 1922 crop sold with difficulty above $2.25–$2.50 in leading cities. Shipments of boxed stock were far less than those of the 1921 crop, although movement from the districts shipping largely in barrels was double that of the previous season.

SWEET POTATOES LOWER.

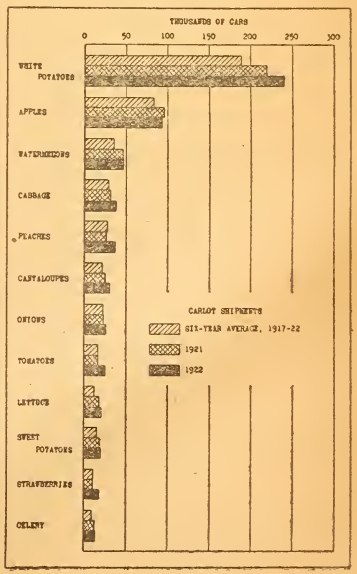
Partly in sympathy with the low price of white potatoes and partly because of increasing production and carlot movement, sweet potatoes sold at lower ranges all of last year. In the spring, eastern yellow varieties jobbed at $1.50–$1.75 per bushel hamper, and in the fall the prevailing price was 75¢–$1.10. This is but little more than the cost of an equivalent quantity of white potatoes.

Cold weather, which damaged so much of the California celery crop in early 1922, gave shippers of Florida celery a clear field and enabled them to secure almost $5 a crate in January, or nearly double the opening price of 1921. Extra heavy shipments in March caused a slump, but the Florida season closed around $4 a crate. What little California stock was on the market brought $8.50–$10 per large crate.

A heavier movement of spring lettuce from Florida induced slightly lower prices than the previous season. The opening range was $2.20–$2.50 per 1½ bushel hamper, with a top of $4.50 in March. Crates of California Iceberg ranged $1.25–$1.50 higher than hampers of Florida stock. Excessive April shipments from the West broke the market, causing Iceberg lettuce to decline $1.50 below the March price to an average of $4 a crate.

Largest production of early peaches and watermelons is in Southeastern States. Although Georgia shipped 3,000 fewer cars of peaches than in 1921, the forecast of a heavy crop throughout the United States reacted on the market and resulted in slightly lower prices. In June, Georgia stock averaged

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF TWELVE LEADING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, 1921 AND 1922, COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE FOR 1917–1922.



around $3 per 6-basket carrier, but August sales closed at $2. Heavy supplies from intermediate and late States were a factor in this decline. September sales of New York peaches were made at $1.75–$2.25 per bu., $1.50 less than the year before.

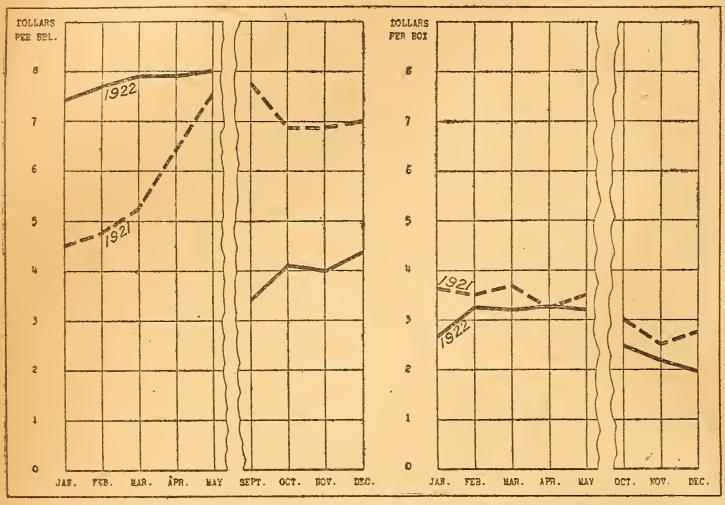
Shipments of early watermelons were very heavy. Prices averaged only $450 per carload during the first two months, compared with $700 in May and June, 1921. With later shipments cut short, the season total was the same as in 1921, about 46,500 cars.

Nearly 18,700 carloads of strawberries were sent to market in 1922, or 7,000 cars above the average movement. About 13,000 cars were shipped in the month of May, forcing the jobbing price as low as 10¢ per qt. Markets were flooded with berries, much of the stock being in poor condition. First sales of Louisiana stock brought higher prices than those of 1921, but after March the ranges were consistently lower.

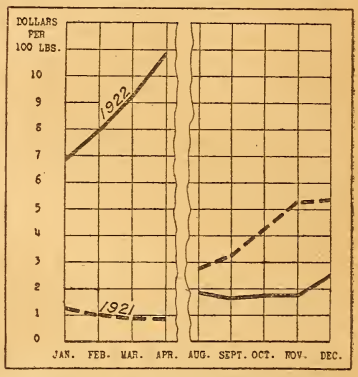
California cantaloupes met considerable competition from Georgia melons in eastern cities. Early shipments of Imperial Valley Salmon Tints averaged $6–$7.35 per standard crate, but when California's daily movement

PRICES OF EASTERN AND NORTHWESTERN APPLES, 1921 AND 1922.

Barreled apples—Eastern Baldwins, A-2½ inches. Boxed apples—Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps and Jonathans.



Prices of Eastern and Middle Western Sacked Yellow Onions, 1921 and 1922.



RANGE OF JOBBING PRICES AND SHIPMENTS OF 12 LEADING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN 1922.

Sales to Jobbers.

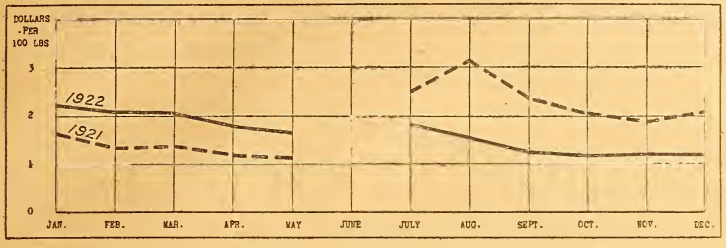
	Months.	New York.	Boston.	Baltimore.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Average price. 1922	Average price. 1921	Shipments. 1922	Shipments. 1921
POTATOES.									*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites (100 lbs.).	January	$2.25–2.40	$2.25–2.40	$2.25–2.40	$1.80–2.25	$2.00–2.20	$2.10–2.35	$1.50–1.75	16,662	14,106
	February	2.15–2.25	2.05–2.15	2.15–2.20	1.65–1.95	2.00–2.10	2.00–2.15	1.25–1.40	13,561	11,970
	March	2.05–2.15	1.60–1.95	2.05–2.20	1.60–1.80	1.90–3.05	1.85–2.25	1.25–1.50	22,239	16,154
	April	[1]1.70–1.90	1.45–1.65	1.85–2.00	1.70–1.75	1.70–1.75	1.70–1.85	1.10–1.25	17,598	13,213
	May	[1]1.48–1.65	1.30–1.45	1.80–2.00	1.50–1.80	1.50–1.80	1.55–1.75	1.00–1.25	18,196	14,448
Florida Spaulding Rose (barrels)	April	7.25–10.00	6.50–10.00	8.00–8.85	7.00–9.50	[5]5.00–6.65	6.35–8.50	7.60–9.60	2,518	1,689
Virginia Cobblers (barrels)	May	5.00–7.00	6.00–7.00	5.70–6.15	6.00–7.00	[3]3.70–4.40	5.30–6.35	6.90–8.20	2,259	539
	June	5.00–6.05	5.70–6.70	4.30–5.50	5.95–6.80	5.50–6.00	5.30–6.25	3.45–4.20	21,922	17,645
Eastern and Northern Round Whites (100 lbs.).	July	1.25–1.75	1.70–2.00	1.70–2.00	1.65–2.00	1.90–2.25	1.65–2.00	2.25–2.75	18,808	17,041
	August	1.40–1.65	1.30–1.55	1.35–1.45	1.60–1.75	1.50–1.70	1.45–1.65	2.75–3.50	18,155	16,115
	September	.90–1.00	1.05–1.30	1.00–1.10	1.15–1.45	1.60–1.70	1.15–1.35	2.25–2.50	23,795	26,040
	October	1.10–1.15	1.15–1.25	1.25–1.35	.80–1.05	1.20–1.35	1.10–1.25	2.00–2.10	33,711	43,250
	November	1.30–1.40	1.40–1.50	1.10–1.15	.80–.95	1.00–1.15	1.15–1.25	1.75–2.00	19,547	16,729
	December	1.30–1.45	1.30–1.40	1.25–1.35	.70–1.00	.90–1.00	1.10–1.25	2.00–2.15	11,589	10,496
Total annual shipments									240,419	219,426
SWEET POTATOES.										
New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland Yellow varieties (bu. hampers).	January	1.65–2.25	1.80–1.90	1.50–1.65	[3]1.30–1.40	[3]1.15–1.20	1.50–1.70	1.50–2.00	1,713	2,035
	February	1.70–2.30	1.95–2.05	1.65–1.75	[3]1.25–1.35	[3]1.05–1.20	1.55–1.75	1.75–2.00	1,526	1,624
	March	1.70–2.25	1.95–2.15	1.60–1.75	[3]1.20–1.35	[3]1.05–1.20	1.50–1.75	2.00–2.25	1,531	1,505
	April	2.15–2.45	1.90–2.15	1.50–1.65	[3]1.05–1.25	[3].90–1.10	1.50–1.75	2.00–2.25	1,041	792
	May	2.25–2.50	2.25	1.35–1.50	[3].90–1.20	[3]1.10–1.25	1.60–1.75	2.25–2.50	603	434
	September	1.15–1.50			[3]1.00–1.25	[3]1.00–1.05	1.05–1.30	1.25–1.50	3,587	2,933
	October	.75–1.00	.50–.60		[3].80–1.05	[3].90	.75–.90	1.25–1.50	3,333	3,405
	November	.85–1.10	.85–1.00	1.00–1.25	[3].90–1.15	[3]1.00–1.10	.95–1.15	1.25–1.50	2,449	2,045
	December	.85–1.35	.95–1.05	.60–.75	[3]1.00–1.20	[3].90–1.10	.85–1.10	1.50–2.00	2,019	2,028
Total annual shipments									20,417	19,071
CABBAGE.										
New York and Northern Danish type (bulk per ton).	January	48.00–54.00	[4]3.00–3.45	50.00–60.00	42.00–47.00	47.50–53.75	46.90–53.70	17.00–20.00	2,887	2,605
	February	36.00–44.00	[4]2.35–2.85	40.00–41.00	32.00–41.00	27.50–45.50	33.85–42.85	13.00–17.00	2,186	1,789
	March	29.00–46.00	[4]2.40–2.50	31.00–34.00	.....	25.00	28.30–35.00	11.00–15.00	2,709	2,271
	October	18.00–22.00	18.00–20.00	15.00–25.00	7.50–9.50	15.00–20.00	14.70–19.30	35.00–44.00	6,450	5,467
	November	13.00–18.00	16.00–19.00	11.00–35.50	12.00–12.50	11.00–15.00	12.60–16.00	40.00–50.00	3,447	2,560
	December	22.00–25.00	[4]1.80–2.05	21.00–27.75	20.00–24.00	23.00–27.50	21.50–26.00	45.00–50.00	2,372	1,934
Florida Wakefields (1½ bu. hampers)	January	1.90–2.35	2.10–2.40	2.40–2.60	2.80–3.40	[5]50.00–56.00	2.30–2.70	2.00–2.25	361	247
	February	1.10–1.40	1.25–1.50	1.10–1.25	2.25–2.60	32.50–38.75	1.45–1.80	2.00–2.50	850	504
	March	1.10–1.35	1.10–1.45	1.20–1.40	1.80–2.25	30.75–38.75	1.30–1.60	1.50–2.00	1,474	658
	April	1.15–1.40	.85–1.10	1.25–1.45	1.95–2.20	37.50–47.00	1.30–1.55	1.50–2.00	321	97
Total annual shipments									38,401	31,718
ONIONS.										
Eastern and Middle Western Yellow varieties, sacked (100 lbs.).	January	5.75–8.25	6.00–8.00	6.00–7.75	5.75–7.25	6.50–7.25	6.00–7.70	1.00–1.50	1,774	2,038
	February	8.00–8.40	8.00–8.50	7.75–8.50	8.00–8.50	6.75–7.50	7.70–8.30	.75–1.25	1,022	1,769
	March	8.25–12.00	8.00–12.00	8.25–11.50	8.00–10.00	6.75–8.00	7.35–10.70	.50–1.25	724	1,724
	April	11.50–12.50	11.00–12.00	9.50–11.50	10.00	10.00	10.40–11.20	.50–1.25	96	499
	August	2.30–2.55	2.50–2.70	2.30–2.60	1.45–2.10	.....	1.75–2.00	2.50–3.00	2,410	2,048
	September	1.50–2.10	1.75–2.05	1.70–1.80	1.40–1.55	1.10–1.35	1.45–1.80	3.00–3.50	4,361	3,362
	October	1.50–1.85	1.55–1.90	1.60–2.30	1.75–2.00	1.35–1.50	1.55–1.95	4.00–4.50	4,687	2,608
	November	1.75–1.95	1.85–2.00	1.75–1.95	1.60–1.80	1.40–1.60	1.65–1.85	5.00–5.50	2,018	1,248
	December	2.45–2.95	2.70–3.00	2.50–2.80	2.25–2.45	1.85–2.15	2.35–2.65	5.25–5.50	1,526	1,148
Texas Yellow Bermudas (standard crates)	April	4.50–5.10	4.40–5.05	4.15–4.55	3.65–4.30	3.70–4.25	4.10–4.65	2.00–2.50	3,006	2,042
	May	1.95–2.25	2.00–2.40	2.10–2.45	1.85–2.25	1.55–1.95	1.90–2.25	1.75–2.00	1,258	1,759
	June	1.60–1.80	1.50–1.75	2.10–2.35	2.10–2.55	1.50–2.85	1.75–2.25	1.25–1.50	59	56
Total annual shipments									26,416	23,319

[1] Bulk, per 100 lbs. [2] Tex. Bliss Triumphs, 100 lbs. [3] Tenn. and Ark. Nancy Halls. [4] Barrels.

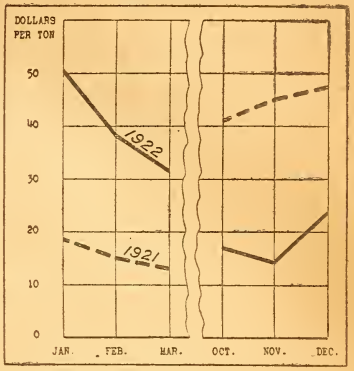
reached the high mark of 600 cars city prices tumbled to $2.50. Georgia flat crates were selling at 50¢–$1. In July, 1921, the range on California cantaloupes was $3.50–$4.

Florida tomatoes were cheap. Extremely heavy shipments and only fair quality contributed to make the average spring price $3.50 per crate, or $1.50 less than in the 1921 season. Four-basket crates from Mississippi and Texas also were in plentiful supply and sold at 25¢–40¢ less than the previous season, closing in July around 75¢.

PRICES OF EASTERN AND NORTHERN SACKED ROUND WHITE POTATOES, 1921 AND 1922.



Prices of New York and Northern Danish Type Cabbage, 1921 and 1922.



RANGE OF JOBBING PRICES AND SHIPMENTS OF 12 LEADING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN 1922—Continued.

Sales to Jobbers.

	Months.	New York.	Boston.	Baltimore.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Average price. 1922	Average price. 1921	Shipments. 1922	Shipments. 1921
									Cars.	Cars.
BARRELED APPLES.										
Eastern Baldwins, A–2½-inch	January	7.40– 7.75	7.00– 8.00	7.00– 7.25	7.00– 7.80		7.10– 7.70	4.25– 4.75	1,253	4,232
	February	7.40– 7.75	7.60– 8.10	7.00– 7.75	7.80– 8.10		7.45– 7.90	4.50– 5.00	1,648	4,514
	March	7.60– 8.00	8.00– 8.45	7.20– 7.80	7.70– 8.45		7.60– 8.20	5.00– 5.50	1,621	3,838
	April	7.50– 8.00	8.00– 8.50	7.35– 7.80	7.80– 8.25		7.65– 8.15	5.00– 7.85	1,007	1,608
	May	7.95– 8.45	8.00– 8.50	7.50– 8.00	7.55– 8.25		7.75– 8.30	7.00– 8.00	583	720
Fall varieties	September	2.60– 3.00	3.35– 4.10	3.10– 3.45	3.30– 4.20	[3] 3.00– 4.00	3.05– 3.75	7.00– 8.50	10,558	6,430
	October	3.60– 4.50	3.00– 3.75	[6] 3.50– 4.00	4.35– 5.55	[3] 3.50– 4.50	3.60– 4.60	6.25– 7.50	17,832	12,223
Eastern Baldwins	November	3.10– 4.75	4.10– 4.75	[6] 3.20– 3.50	3.80– 4.35	[4] 4.00– 4.50	3.65– 4.35	6.25– 7.50	8,874	2,679
	December	4.45– 4.85	4.70– 4.95	3.25– 3.65	4.25– 4.95		4.15– 4.60	6.50– 7.50	2,933	1,225
Total annual shipments									53,254	40,888
BOXED APPLES.										
Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps	January	2.90– 3.25	2.25– 2.60	2.50– 2.60	2.35– 2.85		2.50– 2.80	3.00– 4.25	2,955	1,814
	February	3.40– 3.80	2.25– 3.95		2.85– 3.35		2.80– 3.70	2.50– 4.50	3,034	2,184
	March	3.50– 3.80	3.25– 3.85	2.45– 3.25	2.95– 3.85	2.20– 3.10	2.85– 3.55	2.85– 4.50	1,312	1,857
	April	3.10– 3.85		3.00– 3.35	2.95– 3.50		3.00– 3.55	3.50– 4.00	754	1,211
	May	3.15– 4.10	2.05– 3.55	3.05– 3.35	2.90– 3.30		2.80– 3.60	2.50– 4.50	557	776
Extra Fancy Jonathans	October	2.35– 3.10	2.45– 3.15	2.00– 2.75	2.25– 2.80	1.80– 2.35	2.15– 2.80	2.50– 3.50	11,481	22,894
	November	1.90– 2.15	1.80– 2.20	1.75– 2.15	2.10– 2.40		1.90– 2.45	2.00– 3.00	9,866	11,785
	December	1.65– 1.85			2.10– 2.35		1.85– 2.10	2.50– 3.00	5,286	4,766
Total annual shipments									40,094	55,010
STRAWBERRIES.										
Klondikes (quarts)	March	.50– .60	.50– .65	.50– .60	.45– .65	.55– .65	.50– .65	.40– .60	246	675
	April	[8] .20– .25	[8] .15– .20	[8] .15– .18	[9] 3.10– 4.10	[8] 3.10– 3.65	.30– .40	.35– .45	2,369	2,128
	May	.20– .25	.15– .20		[10] 2.00– 2.60	[10] 2.00– 3.15	.10– .20	.20– .35	12,994	6,016
	June	.15– .20	.15– .20	.12– .16	[11] 2.75– 3.25	[11] 2.85– 4.00	.10– .20	.18– .25	2,893	1,763
Total annual shipments									18,673	10,695
CANTALOUPES.										
California Salmon tints (standards 45s)	June	7.00– 8.60	6.60– 7.80	6.40– 7.25	5.15– 7.25	5.30– 5.80	6.10– 7.35	4.75– 6.00	10,388	7,974
	July	2.55– 3.10	2.60– 3.25	2.60– 2.90	2.15– 2.55	2.20– 2.70	2.40– 2.90	3.50– 4.00	10,286	8,635
	August	3.30– 3.95	3.30– 4.38		2.50– 3.00	2.50– 2.75	2.90– 3.50	2.50– 3.25	5,741	5,986
Total annual shipments									31,001	25,569
TOMATOES.										
Florida Globes (sixes)	February	4.40– 5.25		4.50	4.25– 4.90	5.10– 6.00	5.75– 6.00	4.80– 5.30	4.50– 6.50	536	273
	March	3.00– 3.55	2.70– 3.30	3.40– 3.80	3.25– 4.10	3.70– 3.90	3.20– 3.70	5.25– 6.25	2,618	938
	April	2.70– 3.05	2.45– 2.80	2.75– 3.30	2.60– 3.05	3.05– 3.50	2.70– 3.15	4.75– 6.00	2,806	1,660
	May	4.05– 4.75	3.00– 3.75	3.85– 4.55	4.35– 5.25	3.80– 4.60	3.80– 4.60	4.30– 5.50	3,653	2,185
	June	5.00– 5.50	4.00– 4.40	3.00– 3.85	3.50– 4.50	3.50– 4.50	3.80– 4.55	2.00– 3.00	736	682
Mississippi and Texas (fours)	June	1.40– 1.60	1.30– 1.55	1.30– 1.55	.95– 1.45	1.20– 1.65	1.20– 1.55	1.45– 1.85	4,583	3,264
	July	.50– .70	.50– .70	.80– .90	.75– .85	.75– 1.15	.65– .85	1.00– 1.25	273	123
Total annual shipments									26,183	17,199
CELERY.										
Florida Golden Self-Blanching (crates)	January	4.00– 4.50		4.75	4.75	5.00– 5.25		4.65– 4.80	2.25– 3.25	303	388
	February	3.45– 4.40	3.95– 4.25	3.40– 3.75	3.70– 4.25	3.75– 4.15	3.65– 4.20	2.75– 3.15	1,306	1,126
	March	2.75– 3.20	3.00– 3.40	2.80– 3.10	3.00– 3.50	3.15– 3.45	2.95– 3.35	2.50– 3.00	1,662	1,494
	April	3.50– 4.00	4.10– 4.40	3.80– 4.40	3.70– 4.50	3.95– 4.45	3.80– 4.35	3.25– 4.85	1,114	851
	May	3.70– 4.15		[6] 3.50	4.20– 5.20	3.35– 3.90	3.50– 4.20	4.65– 6.65	385	252
California (crates)	January	9.00–10.50			8.00– 9.50	8.75– 9.50	8.55– 9.80	5.50– 7.00	873	956
	February	10.00–11.00			8.00– 9.00	8.29– 9.00	8.70– 9.70	5.50– 7.00	80	606
Total annual shipments									13,445	12,483
LETTUCE.										
California Iceberg (crates)	January	3.50– 3.90	3.15– 3.75	3.60– 3.90	3.70– 3.95	3.05– 3.60	3.40– 3.80	2.00– 3.00	1,314	1,458
	February	5.00– 5.40	4.15– 5.00	4.50– 4.90	5.40– 5.65	4.05– 4.65	4.60– 5.10		881	1,402
	March	5.50– 6.00	5.50– 6.10	5.00– 5.65	5.35– 5.90	5.30– 5.95	5.35– 5.90	3.15– 5.00	1,466	1,357
	April	3.90– 4.25	3.75– 4.50	3.75– 4.75	3.65– 4.00	3.60– 4.40	3.75– 4.45	4.00– 5.60	2,019	1,310
Florida (1½-bu. hampers)	January	2.60– 2.80	2.30– 2.70	2.00– 2.25	2.00– 2.60	2.10– 2.20	2.20– 2.50	1.40– 3.50	870	878
	February	2.90– 3.00	2.50– 2.75	2.50– 4.00	2.00– 2.75	1.90– 2.00	2.35– 3.10	1.90– 3.65	827	524
	March	4.30– 4.75	3.50– 4.00	2.50– 4.25	4.00– 4.75	4.50	3.75– 4.45	4.00– 4.90	579	381
	April	2.40– 2.75		3.00– 4.00			2.70– 3.40	1.90– 3.50	12	1
Total annual shipments									21,687	18,616
WATERMELONS.										
Georgia and Florida Tom Watsons, medium sizes (bulk, per car)	May	475– 825	[12] 60– .80	475– 750	515– 600	500	490– 670	650–1,000	3,103	1,086
	June	290– 510	[12] 30– .60	295– 445	280– 530	290– 415	290– 475	325– 800	15,284	11,240
	July	205– 420	[12] 25– .60	195– 340	210– 470	204– 280	205– 380	280– 550	17,649	19,837
	August	150– 275			200– 375		175– 325	175– 400	8,815	12,256
Total annual shipments									46,559	46,463
PEACHES.										
Georgia Early Varieties and Elbertas	June	3.00– 3.50	2.75– 3.25	1.95– 2.70	2.80– 3.45	2.45– 3.00	2.60– 3.20	2.60– 3.60	3,125	4,012
	July	2.75– 3.35	2.80– 3.50	2.50– 2.85	2.40– 3.25	2.35– 2.80	2.55– 3.15	2.45– 3.50	7,641	9,387
	August	2.25– 3.00	2.00– 2.50	2.25– 2.50		1.50– 1.80	2.00– 2.45	3.65– 4.75	11,516	7,324
New York Elbertas (sixes and bu. baskets)	September	1.50– 2.35	1.60– 2.40	1.75– 2.10	1.60– 2.25	1.90– 2.25	1.70– 2.25	3.20– 3.85	13,560	5,116
Total annual shipments									37,729	27,300

[5] Texas stock. [6] Eastern York Imperials. [7] Midwestern Jonathans. [8] Pints. [9] 24-pt. crates. [10] 24-qt. crates. [11] Aromas, 24-qt. crates. [12] Unit basis.

Grain

PRICE TREND WAS SLIGHTLY UPWARD FOR GRAIN FUTURES

Cash Prices Also Advanced—Wheat Movement from Farms Was Unusually Light During Week.

Grain future prices at Chicago advanced slightly during the week ending Jan. 13, May wheat closing at $1.19⅛ and May corn at 73⅛¢. There were gains in the future prices at the other important markets also, but the advance at Minneapolis in price of May wheat was only ⅜¢. July wheat advanced 2¢–2½¢ at the various markets.

July corn also advanced about 2¢ at Chicago, but at the close of the week the May future was ⅛¢ higher than the July future, whereas at the close of the previous week the prices of both deliveries were the same.

The wheat future market was rather inactive throughout the week and was influenced somewhat by the unsettled conditions in Europe. There was good support on the declines and important selling pressure was lacking.

CASH PRICES ADVANCE.

Cash grain prices ruled higher at practically all the markets during the week, although demand was not of large volume. At Chicago there was a good milling inquiry for Red Winter and spring wheat, and premiums for the winter wheat were advanced 11¢–12¢ over the May future price. This was about 4¢ higher than at the close of the previous week.

Receipts totaled 188 cars, but there was not sufficient good wheat available to supply the demand. It was reported that Omaha sold 10,000 bus. of high protein wheat to be shipped to Chicago on the basis of 10½¢ per bu. over the May price. The foreign demand was very light, and this was credited to offerings of Argentine wheat which, it was stated, were being quoted at about 9¢ under the price of hard winter wheat via the Gulf. Samples of Argentine wheat received at Chicago during the week indicated that the general quality was somewhat disappointing.

The receipts of wheat at Minneapolis were 2,934 cars which was the same quantity as was received during the previous week. The bulk of the receipts went into the elevators as the mills were running about one-third of capacity. An increase in flour sales was reported late in the week but prices remained practically unchanged, Spring First Patent being quoted at $6.70 to $7.30 per bbl. There was keen competition for the choicest samples of No. 1 Dark Northern wheat and the premiums for this grade of wheat were held around 20¢–21¢ per bu. over the May future price. The bulk of the receipts were of only fair quality and sold at lower premiums ranging 4¢–8¢ over the May future price. Reports of inspections at Minneapolis indicated that about 68% of all receipts during December graded No. 1 and that about 61% were classed as Dark Northern Spring.

The outstanding feature of the Kansas City market was the sharp slump in sales from producers. Elevator organizations operating line houses reported that receipts at the various elevators during the week in many instances were less than a carload for the whole line of elevators.

The prospects of continued light receipts caused a more friendly feeling toward the premium on cash grain which for the average milling type of 13% protein wheat was around 8¢–9¢ per bu. over the Kansas City May price. The higher protein types ranged as high as 13¢ per bu. over the May price.

Receipts fell off somewhat and totaled 1,283 cars. Export demand also fell off but a fair amount of grain was sold f. o. b. New Orleans at around 8¢ a bu. premium over the Chicago May price for January delivery. It was reported that much of the export buying was by the German Government for direct foreign shipment.

Good milling qualities of soft winter wheat were wanted at St. Louis on shipping orders and to supply mill requirements. The higher grades of soft wheat were comparatively scarce and prices were 2¢–3¢ higher than previous quotations. The poorer grades, however, sold slowly at unchanged prices. Hard winter wheat prices held steady because of small receipts. The total number of cars received during the week at St. Louis was 617.

Stocks of wheat in elevators were given at 995,000 bus.

Improved demand from southern and near-by mills advanced wheat prices about 2¢ per bu. during the week at Cincinnati. Bids to the country were also advanced, but receipts were not increased and totaled only 35 cars for the week.

Primary receipts fell off about 800,000 bus. during the week and were given at the close at 8,843,000 bus. The visible supply was also less, being estimated at 40,193,000 bus. Wheat and flour on ocean passage were given at 44,096,000 bus.

CORN VISIBLE SUPPLY LARGER.

Primary receipts of corn were slightly less than for the previous week and totaled 8,350,000 bus. The visible supply, however, increased about 2,000,000 bus. and totaled 18,816,000 bus., which indicated that the demand for corn had fallen off somewhat during the week. At Chicago the offerings of cash corn were larger but met with ready sale. Elevators and corn products manufacturers were the principal buyers and exporters were almost entirely out of the market until late in the week. Outside markets were reported to be overbidding the Chicago buyers and receipts were light, totaling 1,953 cars.

Demand for both corn and oats fell off rather sharply at Kansas City although offer-

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Jan. 12, 1923.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 2	124	127	.....	.....	.....	123⅜
	No. 3	121	122½	.....	.....	.....	120⅜
Hard Winter	No. 1	119	119½	120⅜	120½	122	.....
	No. 2	118⅛	118⅜	119⅛	119	121	121½
Yel. Hrd. Win.	No. 2	118	119	120	119	121¼	.....
	No. 3	117⅜	117⅞	119	.....	.....	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	130½	.....	130
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	132	129	129	128	129	130
	No. 2	121	122	125	123	123	127
	No. 3	119	119	119	125	120	120
Northern Spg.	No. 1	123	124	123	123	125	126
	No. 2	120	120	120	121	121	121
	No. 3	117	119	116	117	120	118
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Win.	No. 2	119	118⅞	119⅝	119⅞	123	121
	No. 3	120	118⅜	120	119⅜	121⅝	122
Hard Winter	No. 2	114	113⅜	114⅜	114½	115⅜	116½
	No. 3	113½	115½	112⅛	113⅜	114⅜	114⅞
Red Winter	No. 2	127	.....	128	128⅜	.....	.....
	No. 3	125⅜	120	122⅜	122	.....	.....
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Win.	No. 1	.....	115½	.....	.....	121	121
	No. 2	117⅜	.....	116	119½	119⅜	120½
	No. 3	115⅞	116⅜	116½	114	116½	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	111½	111	.....	110	112⅝	112
	No. 2	110½	109½	110½	110	111⅜	111⅜
	No. 3	110½	108⅝	108½	109⅜	111	110⅜
Yel. Hrd. Win.	No. 3	109½	108⅜	109	.....	.....	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	137	136	136½	138	139½	140
	No. 3	131½	132½	133½	134½	132½	135½

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	71½	70⅜	.....	.....	73⅛	.....
	No. 2	70½	70½	71½	71⅜	73	72⅜
	No. 3	69	69	69⅜	70	71½	71
Yellow	No. 2	70½	70⅜	71½	71⅜	73	72½
	No. 3	69½	69½	70½	70	71½	70⅜
Mixed	No. 2	70½	70½	71½	71½	73⅛	72½
	No. 3	69	68⅜	70	69⅜	71	70⅜
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 2	64½	64½	64½	64⅜	.....	.....
	No. 3	64	63⅜	64	64½	65⅜	65½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	69½	69½	70⅜	70⅝	71½	71
	No. 3	.....	68½	.....	70	.....	70½
Yellow	No. 2	70½	70½	71½	71½	73	72½
	No. 3	70½	69½	71	71⅛	72½	72
Mixed	No. 2	69⅜	69½	70	.....	71½	70½
	No. 3	.....	68⅜	69½	70	71	70½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	65⅞	65⅝	66½	.....	67⅞	67½
	No. 3	.....	65½	66½	66	67½	67
Yellow	No. 2	66½	66	66½	67⅛	68	68
	No. 3	65½	65½	65½	66½	67⅜	67⅛
Mixed	No. 2	65	65⅛	65⅜	65⅝	66⅝	66½
	No. 3	64⅜	64	65⅛	65½	66⅜	66⅞
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	72	71½	73	73	74½	74
	No. 3	.....	70½	71½	71⅜	72½	72½
Yellow	No. 2	72	72	73	73	74	74
	No. 3	70½	70½	71½	71½	72⅜	73½

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	43½	43½	43⅜	44½	45⅜	45
	No. 3	43	43	43⅛	43½	44½	44¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	42	41⅜	42½	41½	42⅞	42½
	No. 3	39⅜	39½	40	39½	40½	40½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 3	43⅜	43⅜	44	44⅛	45⅜	44⅜
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	42½	41⅞	.....	42½	43¼	43½
	No. 3	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	41½	42⅞	42⅜
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	46½	46¼	46½	47½	.....
	No. 2	46½	46	46¼	46½	47½	46⅜
	No. 3	45½	44⅞	45	45½	46½	45½

RYE.

CHICAGO.							
No. 2		87	86⅞	87¼	87½	87⅞	88½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	81½	81½	81⅜	81½	82½	82½

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	May.	118	117⅞	118⅝	119⅛	120⅜	119⅛
	July.	110⅜	110⅜	111⅝	112	113⅜	112⅜
Corn	May.	70⅜	70⅜	71⅛	72⅝	73	72⅛
	July.	70⅝	70⅝	71⅜	72⅛	72⅜	71⅞
Oats	May.	44	43⅞	44⅜	45⅛	45⅞	44⅜
	July.	41½	41½	41⅞	42½	42⅞	42⅛
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	May.	109⅝	109⅜	110⅛	111⅜	112⅛	110⅞
	July.	103½	103⅝	104⅛	105⅛	106⅜	105⅜
Corn	May.	69½	68⅝	69½	70⅝	71⅛	70⅛
	July.	68⅜	68⅜	69⅜	70⅛	70⅜	69⅝
Oats	May.	43	42⅝	43	43⅝	44⅛	43⅛

GRAIN INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Jan. 13, 1923:					
Atlantic ports [1]	1,213	601	105	250	957
Gulf ports [2]	602	245	3	.....	9
Pacific ports [3]	143	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,958	846	109	250	966
Previous week	2,748	1,420	12	729	1,195
Corresponding week last year	2,929	1,908	.....	165	347
Total July 1, 1922–Jan. 13, 1923	97,711	31,853	12,823	17,059	22,495
Corresponding period last year	140,501	24,725	535	17,792	5,870

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

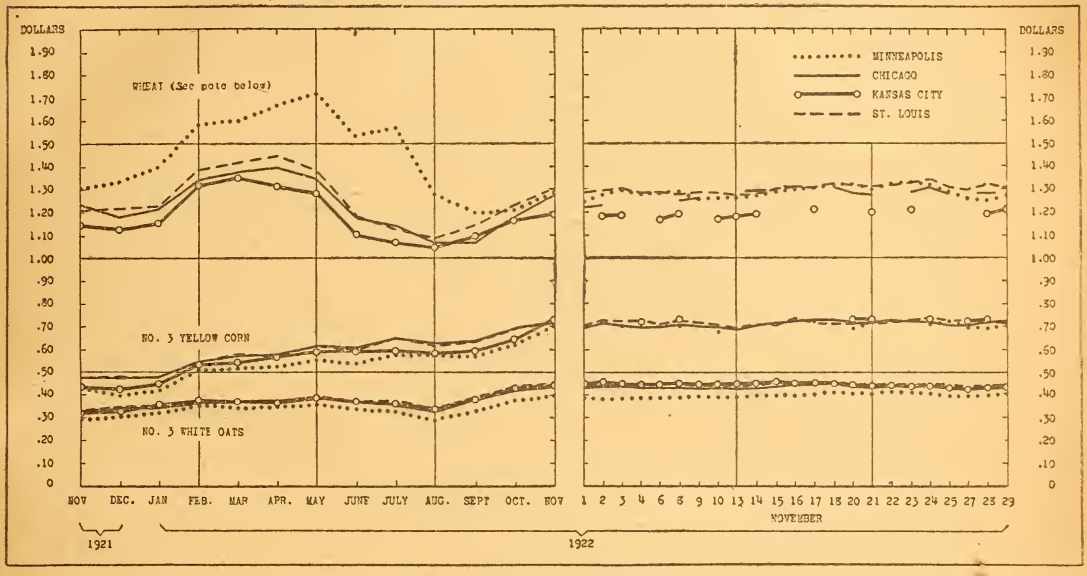
ings were increased. The mild weather was held to be largely responsible for this condition as it allowed a big saving in the consumption of corn. Receipts were 240 cars. Receipts at St. Louis were 484 cars and at Minneapolis 181 cars.

Primary receipts of oats increased about 500,000 bus. during the week and totaled 5,260,000 bus. The visible supply was slightly reduced and was given at 31,116,000 bus. The demand for oats was also affected by the mild weather and the market situation was practically the same as that reported for corn. Small shippers were the most consistent buyers at Chicago and took practically all of the commercial cars. Cereal interests bought sparingly. Seed buyers were in the market for oats suitable for seeding purposes but not enough of this quality was offered to supply their needs.

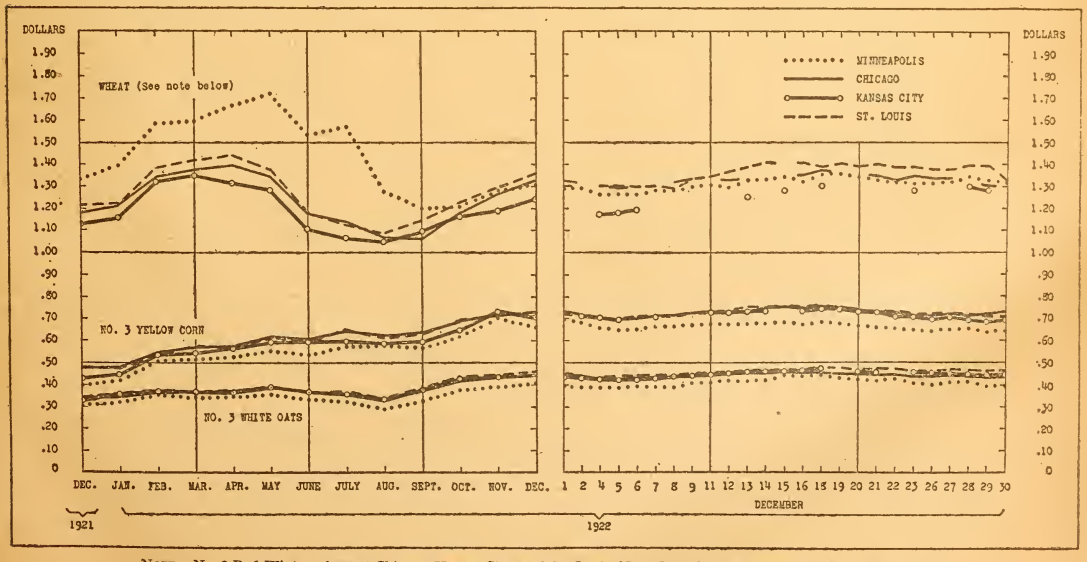
The average yield of corn per acre in the United States varies from 14.8 bus. in Florida to 47.0 bus. in Connecticut. The average for the entire country for the past ten years is 27.1 bus. per acre.

AVERAGE PRICES PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.

Average for November, 1922.



Average for December, 1922.



NOTE.—No. 2 Red Winter wheat at Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis; No. 1 Dark Northern Spring wheat at Minneapolis.

Hay and Feed

ALFALFA MARKETS WEAKENED BY UNUSUALLY MILD WEATHER

Timothy Markets Fairly Steady—Receipts of All Kinds of Hay were of Fair Volume.

The mild weather which prevailed over a considerable part of the hay-consuming territory during the week ending Jan. 13 weakened the alfalfa market especially, and also reduced the demand for timothy hay at a number of the markets. Practically the only severe weather reported was in New England, and demand for hay in the markets in that territory was more urgent, which kept prices firm.

Receipts of hay in the various markets were about normal for this time of the year and, with the exception of New York, compared favorably with the receipts of the previous week and of the corresponding week last year. The receipts at the principal markets, in carloads, were as follows:

City.	Week ending— Jan. 13, 1923.	Jan. 6, 1923.	Jan. 14, 1922.
	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
Boston	51	50	89
New York	327	50	71
Philadelphia	64	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	91	176	93
Cincinnati	105	111	120
Chicago	231	162	349
Minneapolis-St. Paul	145	177	80
St. Louis	183	154	.....
Omaha City	229	115	.....
Kansas City	504	454	693
Los Angeles	200	182	110
San Francisco	100	70	65

BOSTON PRICES HIGHER.

Timothy.—As a result of the severe storms in New England, which restricted the movement of hay, the market at Boston was a shade firmer and prices were advanced 25¢–50¢ per ton for the better grades, while lower grades were in better demand. The few invoices received by the dealers indicated that receipts would continue light. At New York receipts were much larger than was expected and prices declined about $1 per ton. The demand, however, was more active and dealers who had been out of the market because of bad hauling conditions resumed buying.

Light receipts at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh resulted in steady prices at these markets. There was a good demand for the better grades of timothy, but clover was very dull at the latter market. Dealers had difficulty in disposing of clover and heavy clover mixtures even at liberal price concessions. Local retail dealers had adequate stocks and feeders were not active buyers. Prices were quoted at about $1 per ton higher on the better grades of timothy at Chicago but the demand was not so urgent as was expected considering the small stocks on hand and the relatively light receipts.

The arrivals on Saturday were much larger than for any other day and a good amount of hay was carried over unsold, as buyers expected larger receipts and therefore held off buying. Because of the mild winter, consumers have not taken the quantity of hay expected, and in many instances were obtaining a sufficient supply from near-by points. The demand was also less active at Cincinnati and a few cars were carried over unsold at the end of the week. At St. Louis

(Concluded on page 49, column 3.)

FEED MARKETS FEATURELESS AND DULL DURING PAST WEEK

Prices Held Steady Under Small Mill Offerings—Production of Most Feeds Increased.

Feed markets were featureless and dull during the week ending Jan. 13, and trading was confined almost entirely to supplying immediate requirements. This resulted in a cleaning up of transit offerings.

Supplies in the hands of retail dealers were ample. Reports received from most sections indicated that feeders were not purchasing as heavily as is usual at this season of the year. The belief was generally expressed that should the season continue open and mild rough feed throughout the country would largely take the place of manufactured feeds.

Distributors appeared well supplied and it was reported that the output of many mills was contracted for the next 30 days. That feed was largely in second hands was indicated by the liberal discounts from shipment prices allowed in most markets on stuff previously bought at lower prices.

Production was fully ample to take care of requirements. Many mills reported an increased output and disposed of their feed not contracted for by distributors to interior dealers in mixed cars. Storage stocks were good. Receipts and the movement generally were satisfactory.

Wheat mill feeds.—Demand for wheat mill feeds was slow earlier in the week but during the last few days became somewhat better. Prices were mostly unchanged. Offerings by resellers were free especially of flour middlings. Transit shipments were well absorbed. Increased interest was shown in February and March offerings which sold at about the same prices as prompt January. As a result of reduced production in the Southwest, bran and shorts were firm in the Kansas City market. Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and the Northeast afforded the best outlet, inquiry from other feeding sections being rather light. Pacific Coast markets reported an easier tendency; improved pasturage having had a noticeable effect on the demand in that section. With mills offering soft winter wheat bran in the Cincinnati markets at $32–$32.50, actual resales by distributors were made within a range of $30–$30.50. Stocks in storage and in hands of interior dealers were considered fairly heavy. Shipments were fair and the movement good.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Both the export and domestic demand for cottonseed cake and meal were poor and in many markets prices were shaded $1.50 below southern shipment quotations. Range feeders were slow in buying because of the moderate weather which has caused an enormous saving in consumption and consequent larger holdings by dealers. Spot stuff was plentifully offered in eastern markets at heavy discounts. Mills reported sales as light and stocks as fairly large. Hulls were in moderate demand in a few of

(Concluded on page 51, column 1.)

PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JANUARY 13, 1923.

[In dollars per ton—carload lots.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1,2]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Savannah.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	25.75	24.50	23.00	19.50	24.50	24.50	23.00	18.00	23.00	16.00	21.50	.....	15.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	24.00	22.50	22.00	17.00	22.50	22.00	21.50	16.50	19.00	15.00	17.50	.....	13.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	23.50	21.00	17.50	24.00	24.50	.....	16.50	19.00	15.00	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover, mixed	.....	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	22.00	21.00	.....	16.50	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	15.00	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	16.50	.....	.....	.....	16.50	16.00	16.00	19.00	.....	15.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	31.00	24.00	24.00	22.00	28.50	20.75	24.00	24.00	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.50	27.00	.....	20.00	20.00	.....	19.00	20.00	.....	18.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.50	24.50	.....	17.00	17.50	.....	16.00	16.25	.....	16.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	15.00	.....	15.25	13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	14.00	.....	13.00	11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	12.00	17.50	14.50	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	19.00
STRAW.															
No. 1 wheat	14.50	.....	16.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	11.50	7.00	.....	8.00	6.25	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	15.50	.....	16.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	7.50	.....	9.00	6.25	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	26.50	23.50	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	13.00	13.50	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	33.75	34.00	33.25	31.50	.....	.....	.....	30.50	28.25	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	34.25	.....	34.25	33.50	34.00	.....	28.25	30.50	.....	.....	28.00	.....	26.00	38.00	35.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	33.50	31.50	.....	30.00	.....	30.50	28.25	.....	27.25	25.50	25.75	34.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	33.75	34.00	33.50	31.00	.....	.....	30.00	30.50	28.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	35.25	.....	35.00	33.50	38.00	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.50	.....	47.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	31.00	29.00	29.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.50	27.50	.....	35.00
Wheat mill run	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	34.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	58.50	57.00	58.00	58.00	.....	.....	.....	56.00	54.00	53.50	.....	.....	57.00	57.00	52.00
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	55.00	.....	54.25	52.00	.....	48.00	45.50	50.50	50.25	.....	.....	52.50	49.00	46.00	50.00
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	51.00	51.00	50.00	47.50	46.00	47.00	41.00	47.00	47.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (43 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50	30.00	32.00	29.50	.....	28.00	26.50	24.50	33.00	.....
Gluten feed	49.80	48.85	48.75	46.25	.....	.....	.....	43.25	42.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	37.25	37.00	36.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	31.50	.....	31.00	29.50	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	36.50	36.25	35.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	30.00	.....	30.00	29.50	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]38.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	48.00	.....	.....	48.00	.....	.....	46.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Rolled.

Seeds

SEED DEMAND SHOWED SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT DURING WEEK

Prices of Most Seeds Were Unchanged—Imports of Argentine Alfalfa Seed Fairly Large.

Demand for seeds during the week ending Jan. 13 was slightly stronger than the previous week but hardly up to expectations. The weather in most sections has been favorable for getting shipments through promptly. Most seeds, except white clover and lespedeza, were quoted unchanged from the previous week.

Clover and alfalfa.—Red, alsike, and sweet clover were not quite so firm as a week ago. Approximately 45,000 lbs. of alsike was exported from New York to Denmark during the week ending Jan. 13. White clover and lespedeza were higher and firmer. About 430,000 lbs. of alfalfa, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York from Argentina. Prices for domestic seed were somewhat easier and quoted a little lower in a few markets.

On Dec. 23 Italian seedsmen were reported as offering 1922 crop, dodder-free red clover at $17.50–$19 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Italian port, and alfalfa seed at $13.50–$14.50. American firms have not been buying this seed but French and German firms have shown some interest in Italian seed.

ENGLAND BUYS CHILEAN RED CLOVER.

About Jan. 1 seedsmen in Great Britain were obtaining recleaned red clover from Chile at $18.75 per 100 lbs., c. i. f. Liverpool, and it was reported that ample supplies were available from that source. Canadian alsike was costing $11–$15 per 100 lbs. and Czechoslovak and Polish white clover ranged $37–$62 depending upon the quality, which varied considerably. Early in the winter there was a good demand in Scotland for mixed alsike and white clover from the United States but of late the demand has fallen off.

Grasses.—The export demand for timothy has been fair to good and for redtop and Kentucky bluegrass fair. Approximately 154,000 lbs. of timothy was exported from New York to Holland, France, and Denmark during the week ending Jan. 13. Two small shipments of about 5,000 lbs. of Kentucky bluegrass and 18,500 lbs. of rye grass were made from New York to Great Britain.

It was reported from Scotland that the crop of timothy seed in Germany was small and that European seedsmen would obtain practically all of their requirements from the United States. Danish firms have been pushing the sale of orchard grass and about Jan. 1 reduced their price to $10.35 per 100 lbs. c. i. f. British ports. They were offering meadow fescue seed at $11.40. New Zealand crested dogstail dropped from about $33 to $27 per 100 lbs. The crop of crested dogstail in Ireland was reported short as were also the crops of other European natural grasses such as South German Agrostis, fine-leaved sheep's fescue, and Poa nemoralis. The germination of perennial and Italian rye grass from Scotland and Ireland is below the average because of the cold wet summer and fall. About Jan. 1 perennial rye grass testing 25–26 lbs. per bu. was being quoted at $9.15 per 100 lbs., Italian rye grass from Ireland testing 21–22 lbs. at $9.95, and fancy recleaned Italian rye grass from France at $12.45 per 100 lbs., c. i. f. New York.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Jan. 1-15, 1923.	July 1, 1922–Jan. 15, 1923.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	355,700	6,601,500
Canada bluegrass	85,700	327,300
Alsike clover	150,400	4,220,200
Crimson clover	99,700	1,204,900
Red clover		227,000
White clover	7,700	304,300
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures		6,600
White and alsike clover mixtures		7,700
Grass mixtures		100
Mixed agrostis		2,600
Broom-corn millet	40,600	1,026,600
Orchard grass	33,100	739,500
Rape	674,200	3,836,800
Redtop		7,600
English rye grass	114,300	1,182,700
Italian rye grass	94,200	661,700
Hairy vetch	178,600	836,400
Spring vetch	252,100	1,139,400

Care in Sacking Cowpeas for Shipment Prevents Loss.

Heavy losses through shipping cowpeas in poor bags, improperly or insecurely tied or sewed are frequent and dealers often complain regarding the bad condition of shipments on arrival. Adjustments in cases of this kind are difficult and the grower or shipper usually is at a disadvantage and suffers the greater loss.

Cowpeas should be sacked in new, even-weight bags, preferably of 100 lbs. capacity. Second hand bags may serve the purpose provided they are strong and in good condition. The bags should be of 10-oz. burlap, or heavier, although a more expensive seamless cotton bag may be used if desired, and should be sewed or tied securely with strong twine.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 48.)

however, a good demand prevailed for the better grades of all kinds of hay and timothy prices were advanced 50c–$1 per ton.

The effect of the mild winter was especially noticeable in the southern markets where demand continued very light. Stocks were also light and dealers were not inclined to buy except for their immediate needs. Western shippers were reported to be offering more freely at slightly reduced prices, but few orders were placed for future shipment during the week. Hay bought for January shipment was arriving in good quantities at several of the markets.

ALFALFA DROPS AT KANSAS CITY.

Alfalfa.—The abnormally mild weather in the Southwest was a weakening factor in the Kansas City market. There was little buying of alfalfa by the South and Southeast and the cotton belt was also showing less interest in the offerings. The movement to market was rather heavy for the time of year as the roads were unusually good so that shippers could load their hay. There were 309 cars received at Kansas City and 124 at Omaha. At the latter market, however, prices held steady.

The alfalfa mills were out of the market to quite an extent as they were reported to be overstocked with meal and therefore could not use the hay already on hand. The Los Angeles market was also very weak and choice rabbit alfalfa was quoted $2 per ton less than at the close of the previous week. Prices were unchanged at San Francisco and the market was reported steady with receipts slightly larger than during the previous week.

Prairie.—The demand for prairie hay was also reduced by mild weather but prices held fairly firm at practically all the markets.

The stockyards were the principal buyers and Minneapolis reported very little demand from other sources in that market. The demand at Chicago was of small volume because several of the largest users of prairie hay were now buying timothy and grassy mixed hay which could be bought as cheaply as the prairie.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, JANUARY 13, 1923.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S. Jan. 14, 1922.	Av. for U. S. Jan. 15, 1921.
Clovers:	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*														
Red clover	99.4	92	23.75	22.50	24.00	23.25	22.50	22.50	22.75	23.50	23.00	22.50	23.00	22.00	22.90	22.30
Alsike clover	98.3	91	17.50	17.00	17.00	18.00	17.90	18.00	16.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	18.50	19.00	19.10	27.90
White clover	96.9	91	57.50	57.00	60.00	57.00	65.00	60.00	52.50	55.00	60.00	55.00	58.00	60.00	40.15	55.15
Crimson clover	98.2	91	17.00	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	20.00	.....	20.00	.....	10.95	8.20
Sweet clover	98.9	90	12.50	11.00	13.50	12.25	13.00	13.00	11.50	12.50	14.50	13.00	12.00	13.00	8.85	14.70
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	18.00	20.00	.....	.....	17.50	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	20.75	21.00
Alfalfa	99.5	91	20.00	20.50	19.00	21.50	.....	19.75	19.50	21.50	21.00	19.50	19.50	20.00	17.55	20.35
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.75	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.35	7.25	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	8.00	7.25	7.20	8.00
Redtop	93.2	90	20.50	20.50	19.50	20.60	22.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.75	.....	23.65	15.55
Kentucky bluegrass	83.	78	27.50	27.00	27.00	25.75	29.00	25.00	25.00	27.50	26.00	25.00	26.25	.....	48.35	28.05
Orchard grass	86.9	87	13.50	13.00	13.50	13.25	14.00	12.25	13.25	16.50	13.50	15.00	16.50	.....	18.85	15.90
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	23.00	21.00	27.00	.....	.....	15.00	21.00	.....	20.00	20.00	.....	.....	30.75	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	11.00	11.00	13.50	10.50	11.00	.....	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	12.75	.....	19.75	23.90
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	8.50	12.50	15.00	13.00	.....	13.25	16.85
Rape	99.2	92	6.50	6.50	6.00	.....	.....	8.00	6.75	7.00	7.50	8.50	10.00	.....	7.25	7.95
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	17.50	.....	16.50	18.00	18.50	.....	17.75	18.00	19.00	.....	17.75	.....	11.95	14.35
Common vetch	98.7	9	26.25	5.25	8.00	6.00	8.00	.....	.....	8.00	8.25	.....	8.50	.....	6.35	7.75
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.25	4.75	5.00	5.25	5.75	.....	5.25	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	5.30	4.55
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.50	.....	.....	4.50	.....	.....	5.00	4.00	.....	.....	3.60	4.40
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	.....	4.00	.....	4.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	5.00	3.25	.....	.....	3.55	5.95
Seed grains:																
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	.....	1.75	1.75	1.60	1.50	1.80	.....	1.80	2.35
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	.....	.85	.80	.....	.65	.65	.85	.....	.80	.95	.....	.70	.85
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.26	1.20	.....	.....	.95	.85	1.00	1.00	.....	.....	1.60	1.35
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	.....	1.85	.....	.....	1.65	1.30	1.25	1.00	1.70	.....	1.35	2.10

Cotton

AVERAGE MIDDLING PRICE UP TO 27.50 CENTS DURING WEEK

Bullish Factors Dominated Market—Demand for Goods in Foreign Markets Increased.

During the week ending Jan. 13 cotton prices moved into new high ground for the season, the advance for the week amounting to about 1c per lb. Neither the future nor the spot markets were active during the first part of the week, but during the latter half the demand increased, fluctuations in prices for future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange grew wider with the increasing activity, and the sales in the spot markets and the daily advances in spot prices in the South became greater. It was reported that the dullness prevailing early in the week was traceable largely to the developments in Europe but that the inherent strength of the cotton market itself tended to outweigh this influence later in the week.

The demand for cotton goods in the domestic goods markets was reported fairly active with prices firm while increasing activity in some of the foreign cotton goods markets was reported.

The average price of Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets on Jan. 13, was 27.50¢ per lb., which is the highest average reached so far this season. The average price in these 10 markets on the previous Saturday was 26.56¢, and on the corresponding day in 1922, 17.36¢. January future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 111 points during the week, closing at 27.53¢. January futures on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 87 points, closing at 27.15¢.

On Jan. 9 the Bureau of the Census reported that 9,598,907 bales of cotton of the 1922 crop had been ginned prior to Jan. 1, compared with 7,882,356 bales and 11,554,648 bales during the corresponding periods of 1921 and 1920, respectively. The ginning figure was reported to have been slightly below general trade expectations. Last year the ginnings of the 1921 crop after Jan. 1 amounted to 95,422 bales, and because of the supply situation the trade is awaiting with much interest the remaining two ginning reports on the 1922 crop.

Closing Future Prices for January 13 and for the Corresponding Days in 1922 and 1921.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1923	1922	1921	1923	1922	1921
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
January	27.53	18.00	17.65	27.15	16.86	15.32
March	27.73	17.90	16.22	27.25	16.92	15.51
May	27.89	17.53	16.23	27.32	16.83	15.63
July	27.64	17.11	16.33	27.16	16.53	15.79
October	25.92	16.45	16.40	25.46	15.83	15.89

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending Jan. 13.

Market.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Norfolk	26.50	26.63	26.75	27.25	27.44	27.88
Augusta	26.75	26.81	26.88	27.31	27.50	27.81
Savannah	26.60	26.68	26.81	27.30	27.50	27.84
Montgomery	25.88	25.88	26.00	26.50	26.81	27.13
New Orleans	(1)	26.75	26.88	27.00	27.38	27.25
Memphis	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.25	27.25	27.50
Little Rock	26.25	26.50	26.50	26.75	27.12	27.25
Dallas	25.70	25.80	25.95	26.45	26.60	26.85
Houston	26.60	26.60	26.70	27.20	27.35	27.70
Galveston	26.50	26.60	26.75	27.25	27.45	27.75
Average	26.42	26.53	26.62	27.03	27.24	27.50

(1) Holiday.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Jan. 13, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding days in 1922 and 1921, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Jan. 13, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Jan. 13, 1923.	Jan. 14, 1922.	Jan. 15, 1921.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	113	57	100	100	100	125	100	90	100	99	213	345
St. Good Mid.	75	88	44	75	75	75	100	75	65	75	75	165	290
Good Mid.	50	63	31	50	50	50	75	50	40	50	51	103	223
St. Mid.	25	38	19	25	25	25	50	25	25	25	28	58	123
Middling	27.88	27.81	27.84	27.13	27.25	26.85	27.70	27.75	27.25	27.25	27.50	17.36	15.08
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
St. Low Mid.	25	38	25	38	50	38	38	35	35	25	35	89	213
Low Mid.	50	75	63	87	75	87	87	75	75	75	75	205	433
St. Good Ord.[2]	100	113	100	150	125	150	150	125	125	150	129	330	593
Good Ord.[2]	125	150	138	200	200	225	225	175	175	250	186	425	740
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Mid.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	25	3	46	98
St. Mid.	25	50	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	50	43	138	203
Middling[2]	50	100	125	100	100	100	150	150	150	150	118	236	343
St. Low Mid[2]	100	150	200	175	150	150	200	200	200	175	170	348	533
Low Mid[2]	125	200	250	250	225	200	250	250	250	225	223	448	750
Yellow Stained:													
Good Mid.	50	75	75	87	75	87	87	75	75	75	76	220	300
St. Mid.[2]	100	125	150	150	100	150	150	175	175	200	148	310	413
Middling[2]	125	175	225	200	150	200	225	250	250	225	203	415	555
Blue Stained:													
Good Mid.[2]	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	150	103	268	383
St. Mid.[2]	100	150	150	150	125	125	150	175	175	175	148	358	508
Middling[2]	125	200	225	200	150	150	200	250	250	200	195	450	630
Sales for week, bales	6,963	1,647	2,644	324	10,650	5,676	14,287	12,091	8,068	10,782	[3] 73,132	[3] 52,518	

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Jan. 13, amounted to 2,808,548 bales, compared with 1,972,551 bales.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to January 12.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	1922-23	1921-22	1913-14
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Port receipts	4,181	3,610	7,420
Port stocks	995	1,207	1,075
Interior receipts	5,843	5,026	5,319
Interior stocks	1,300	1,596	993
Into sight	7,631	6,583	10,322
Northern spinners' takings	1,365	1,375	1,494
Southern spinners' takings	2,888	2,159	1,744
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,649	4,501	4,662

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to January 12.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	1922-23	1921-22	[1] 1913-14
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	946,759	830,330	2,113,075
France	452,931	392,872	813,263
Germany	536,993	690,779	1,817,571
Italy	282,595	210,615	265,004
Japan	293,813	534,528	213,673
China	9,100	66,050	210
Spain	169,601	174,073	171,296
Belgium	120,207	93,626	107,007
Other countries	131,640	117,580	138,107
Total	2,943,639	3,080,453	5,639,266

[1] Exports for 1913-14 are for the period Aug. 1 to Jan. 9.

Exports for the week ending Jan. 12 amounted to 112,566 bales, compared with 112,522 bales the previous week, 62,500 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 227,967 bales for the week ending Jan. 9, 1914.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on January 12, and on the Corresponding Day in Previous Years.

At—	1914	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	765	291	672	654	577	496
Manchester	57	32	82	91	52	48
Continent	1,009	86	361	490	646	490
Total	1,831	409	1,115	1,235	1,275	1,034

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Jan. 12, and on the corresponding day in 1922, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets, subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	9			3
Strict Good Middling	2,705	197	91	275
Good Middling	25,243	2,995	1,502	2,624
Strict Middling	17,862	10,173	22,100	13,547
Middling	10,390	20,038	5,018	26,122
Strict Low Middling	3,716	22,756	1,140	12,687
Low Middling	394	5,365	2	3,486
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1,232	1,987	571	2,266
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	342	2,559	193	2,146
Good Middling Yellow Stained	7	14	3	2
Total	61,900	66,084	39,620	63,218

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Jan. 12, at the port of New York were 71,166 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1922, 85,866 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 225,298 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1922, 337,604 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a good demand for low grades at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 in	27½
Middling, shy, 1 1/32 ins	27½
Strict Low Middling, full 1 1/32 ins	28
Middling, 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 ins	29
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/16 ins	28
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	29
Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	30
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/16 ins	30
Middling, 1 1/8 ins	31
Middling, full 1 1/8 ins	32
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1 1/16 ins	32
Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins	33
Strict Middling, 1 1/4 ins	34
Memphis:	
Strict Good Ordinary, 1 in	26
Strict Middling, 1 in	28
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	28½
Strict Good Ordinary to Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	27½
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	32½

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 27½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 27½¢ at Memphis on Jan. 13, 1923, and 16½¢

per lb. at New Orleans and 18¢ at Memphis on Jan. 14, 1922.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1923	1922	1923	1922
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	100	225	100	200
1 1/8 ins	250	600	150	500
1 3/16 ins	400	1,000	250	1,000
1 1/4 ins	450	1,400	450	1,200
1 5/16 ins	550			
1 3/8 ins	700			

Quotations reported on Jan. 12 for Pima American Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 37½¢. per lb.; No. 2, 36½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 41½¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 39¢ for No. 2, and 36½¢ for No. 3.

Census Consumption Report.

The monthly preliminary report of the Bureau of the Census issued Jan. 16, indicated that during December American mills consumed 527,945 bales of cotton, exclusive of linters, compared with 577,561 bales in November and 511,800 bales in December, 1921. The total number of bales in manufacturing establishments on Dec. 31, was 1,921,295, compared with 1,738,138 bales the same day last year. The number of bales reported in independent warehouses and at compresses was 4,074,945, compared with 5,206,663 bales last year. The number of active cotton spindles during December was 34,968,440, compared with 34,439,142 for December, 1921.

Comparative Summary of American Cotton Consumption, 1913–14, and 1919–20 to 1922–23.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1913–14	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Aug	432,350	497,319	483,569	467,103	527,404
Sept	442,435	491,069	457,967	434,947	495,344
Oct	511,923	556,041	401,325	494,745	533,950
Nov	456,356	491,250	332,712	526,610	577,561
Dec	456,262	511,711	295,292	511,800	527,945
Jan	517,299	591,921	366,463	526,552	
Feb	455,231	515,699	395,115	473,073	
Mar	493,354	575,789	438,218	518,450	
Apr	499,646	566,914	409,247	446,843	
May	466,744	541,377	440,714	495,674	
June	446,145	555,155	461,917	507,869	
July	448,333	525,489	410,142	458,548	
Total	5,626,078	6,419,734	4,892,672	5,911,914	

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 48.)

the Southeastern States. Supplies in dealers hands were good. Shipments were light.

Linseed cake and meal.—The demand for linseed cake and meal was slow. Offerings by both mills and resellers were liberal. Prices were difficult to determine and showed a wide range. With mill prices in Chicago ranging $54–$55 per ton jobbers sold freely at $53 and a few sales were made at $52.50. An increase in production was reported by a few of the larger plants. Few inquiries were received from abroad where stocks continue rather heavy and are sold at relatively lower prices than prevail in this country. Stocks and movement were good.

GLUTEN FEED ADVANCED.

Gluten feed.—Another advance of 30¢ to represent the increased cost of bags was announced by the largest gluten feed manufacturers on Jan. 11. Production of this feed continued heavy. Demand was good, particularly for stored stuff where early delivery was desired. The guarantee against decline, if any, on date of shipment, which was recently removed, was again put into effect by the larger mills. Stocks were fair. Supplies in dealers' hands were good. Shipments were heavy.

HOMINY SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Hominy feed.—The hominy feed situation was practically unchanged from last week. Demand was only fair and hardly sufficient to absorb the offerings. White hominy feed, which was scarce during the middle of the week, appeared to be in better supply at the close. The output and offerings of mills, however, were not large enough to break the price. Yellow hominy feed continued to be offered in liberal quantities at a discount of about $1 per ton under white. The expectation of mills that with the advent of colder weather the demand will improve was responsible for their unwillingness to quote lower prices. Stocks were fair. Receipts and the movement were light.

Alfalfa meal.—The price of alfalfa meal showed a decline of 50¢–$1 per ton which was largely due to the glutted condition of principal markets. Demand was light and brokers were reported to have advised millers to withhold offerings for the time being in order to prevent a further break. Production was good and stocks at mills were fairly large. About $1.75 over No. 1 was asked for choice, and No. 2 meal was freely offered at $3 under the price of No. 1. Fine ground meal was quoted at $2–$3 premium over the respective grades. Shipments were fair, and supplies in dealers' hands were heavy.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

City.	Week ending— Jan. 6, 1923.		Jan. 7, 1922.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C	$55	$48	$36	$30
Raleigh, N. C	52	50	35	34
New Bern, N. C	52	50	35	30
Kelford, N. C		40		
Greenville, N. C			35	
Wadesboro, N. C				33
Charleston, S. C	50	45		
Kingstree, S. C	55	51		
Ft. Mill, S. C				35
Gaffney, S. C			35	
Greenville, S. C				32
Orangeburg, S. C			35	33
Spartanburg, S. C				32
York, S. C				35
Rock Hill, S. C				35
Atlanta, Ga	53	49	35	33
Savannah, Ga	52		34	31
Montgomery, Ala	55		33	31
New Orleans, La	[1] 50	47	36	
Shreveport, La			32	27
Vicksburg, Miss	[1] 55	51	34	28
Meridian, Miss	50	45	35	33
Greenville, Miss	55	53	35	33
Aberdeen, Miss			34	30
Clarksdale, Miss			35	30
Coldwater, Miss			34	31
Greenwood, Miss			35	30
Kosciusko, Miss			33–34	30–33
Tupelo, Miss			34	30
Memphis, Tenn	53.50	48	37.50	34.50
Little Rock, Ark	50	40–45	33	30
Ft. Smith, Ark	48	45	30	28
Pine Bluff, Ark	50	45		
Forrest City, Ark			32	27
Newport, Ark				25
Warren, Ark			32	32
Dallas, Tex			34	31
Ft. Worth, Tex			35	32
Houston, Tex			34	
Oklahoma City, Okla			28	25
Guthrie, Okla			28	26

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

Exports of Onions from the Valencia District, Spain, Have Been Light.

With one of the largest onion crops on record in the Valencia district of Spain, exports from that district during the present season up to the end of November were only about one-fourth of the total crop, according to a recent report received from the American vice consul at Valencia. In 1921 practically the entire crop had been exported by the end of November of that year. These decreased exports are accompanied by a decline in prices. Exports of onions to the United States up to Oct. 8, 1922, are reported as 80,012 cases, compared with 262,883 cases for the same period of last year.

Great Britain offers the principal market for Valencia onions, the United States holds second place, and small shipments are made to Ireland, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Norway, France, Holland, and Belgium. A copy of the report received from the American vice consul at Valencia, Spain, may be obtained upon request to the Foreign Section, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., for Report No. 76517.

ANNUAL COTTON MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from front page.)

conditions. The department's first estimate, issued July 3, placed the production at 11,065,000 bales, the estimate of Aug. 1 was 11,449,000 bales, and from then on to the end of the year the estimates dwindled, the final one of Dec. 12 being 9,964,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight, or about 9,890,000 running bales. The ginning report of the Bureau of the Census of Jan. 9 showed that the ginnings of the 1922 crop prior to Jan. 1, 1923, were 9,598,907 running bales.

CROPS OF HIGH GRADE.

The crops of both 1921 and 1922, though small, were of relatively high grade cotton, due principally to the favorable weather during picking and the absence of killing frost until late in the year. In previous years when the boll weevil menace was less threatening open fall weather meant a large top crop, which during some years added greatly to the production. But one of the interesting, and at the same time alarming, features of the crops of the past two years was the almost complete lack of top crops except in a few isolated areas. The dearth of low grade cotton and relative abundance of the higher grades, together with the depletion of stocks of low grade cotton produced in former seasons, are reflected in the steady narrowing of the differences between prices of Middling and other grades in the various markets during the year.

Another interesting and most important phase of the general cotton situation for the past decade is revealed by a comparison of the production of cotton in the United States for the last eight years with the world consumption of American cotton during that period and during the six years prior to the entrance of the United States into the world war.

Only one of these crops, that of 1920, which amounted to 13,271,000 bales, approached the world's average pre-war yearly consumption of American cotton for the period 1911–12 to 1916–17, and even this crop was nearly 1,000,000 bales below the average consumption for that period. Furthermore, the 1920 crop was the only one that was larger than the average world consumption for the eight years 1914–15 to 1921–22.

The average world consumption of American cotton for the years 1911–12 to 1916–17,

inclusive, was about 14,300,000 bales, and that for the period 1914–15 to 1921–22 was a little over 12,250,000 bales. Therefore, had it not been for the ample carryover from the 1914 and 1920 crops, an acute shortage of supplies would have been brought about. The table given below shows the acreage, yield, and production of American cotton during the past nine years:

Year.	Acreage.	Yield.	Production.
		Pounds per acre.	*Running bales.*
1914	36,832,000	209.2	15,903,000
1915	31,412,000	170.3	11,068,000
1916	34,985,000	156.6	11,364,000
1917	33,841,000	159.7	11,248,000
1918	36,000,000	159.6	11,906,000
1919	33,566,000	161.5	11,326,000
1920	35,878,000	178.4	13,271,000
1921	30,509,000	124.5	7,978,000
1922	33,742,000	141.3	[1] 9,890,000

[1] Estimate.

During the early months of 1922 the strike of cotton mill operatives in New England was a drawback to a full consumption in America. Nevertheless, during the 12 months ending July 31, 1922, the consumption in the United States reached 5,909,820 bales, compared with 4,892,672 bales during the previous season. Included in these figures are 296,000 bales of foreign cotton for 1921–22 and 215,000 bales for 1920–21. There has been a considerable increase in American mill consumption since the beginning of the new season on Aug. 1, 1922. The average monthly consumption for the first seven months of 1922 was 490,000 bales, and the average for the last five months was 532,000 bales.

Consumption of American cotton in foreign countries during the 12 months ending July 31, 1922, was about 6,600,000 bales, while during the previous 12 months foreign mills consumed about 5,500,000 bales of American cotton. There is no definite available data as to the rate of foreign consumption of cotton since Aug. 1, 1922. Reports from some countries indicate that their mills operated on full time during that period, while reports from other cotton consuming countries, notably Great Britain, Germany, and Japan are to the effect that consumption was curtailed, particularly during the last two or three months of the year.

EXPORTS GAINED OVER 1920–21.

Exports of cotton from the United States reached a total of 6,184,000 bales during the season 1921–22, compared with 5,745,000 bales during 1920–21. From Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1922, the exports were a little less than during the corresponding period in 1921, amounting to 2,892,000 bales, compared with 3,060,000 bales for the corresponding five months in 1921. A comparison of the exports of cotton during recent cotton seasons with pre-war seasons shows strikingly the reduced buying and consuming power of foreign nations for American cotton. The average yearly exports from the United States during the period 1909–10 to 1913–14 amounted to 8,500,000 bales, including linters. (Separate figures for cotton and linters are not available.)

At the beginning of the year the price of Middling spot cotton in the spot markets was around 18¢ per lb. By the end of January it had dropped to 16¢. One of the causes of this decline was the absence of active buying by mills. Other causes which contributed to the decline were unsettled political and financial conditions abroad, strikes of mill workers in New England, and sluggishness of the demand for cotton goods. From the beginning of February to the beginning of July prices advanced steadily, except for slight reactions occurring late in March and early in April, so that by July 5 the spot price in the South had reached 23¢.

The causes of this advance were the continuous reports of unfavorable weather for the growing crop and damage by the boll weevil, reports of increasing consumption of cotton throughout the world, broadening demand for cotton goods both in the United States and abroad, and a general improvement in financial and industrial conditions in this country and expansion of trade generally, resulting in the increased buying power of the public. However, the textile strike in New England continued throughout this entire period and a settlement of it was not reached until early in the fall.

The climax of the rise came on July 3, following the issuance by the Department of Agriculture of the crop condition report and the first estimate of the production for the year. The average price of Middling cotton in 10 large spot markets advanced $1\frac{5}{8}$¢ per lb. on that day. The estimate, 11,065,000 bales, was much lower than the trade had anticipated and was considered a rather complete confirmation of previous reports of crop deterioration.

From July to the end of September prices declined to 20¢ for spot cotton in the South. Some of the factors contributing to the decline were reported to be inactive mill demand, unsettled labor conditions in this country, unfavorable political and financial conditions in Europe, and the heavy early movement of new crop cotton to market, and these factors outweighed the reports of unfavorable weather and boll-weevil damage to the crop during this period.

From Oct. 1 to the end of the year prices advanced to 26½¢. The final crop estimate and the reports of ginnings during the last two months of the year fully confirmed what the trade had previously anticipated and feared. The crop was another failure and the supply situation more acute than for many years. The highest prices of the year were recorded during the last week in December.

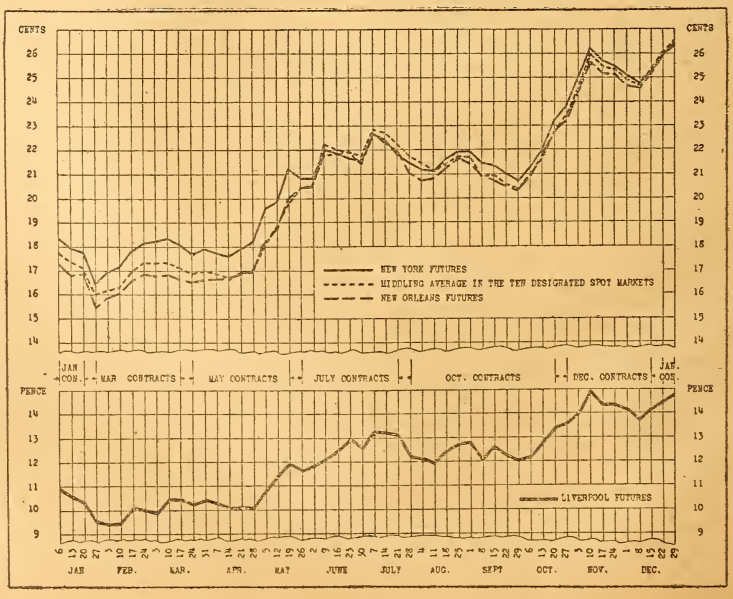
Much of the producers' cotton of the 1922 crop was sold early in the new season, not at the highest prices of the year, but at prices, which, when compared with the cost of producing the crop, were better than had been received since the inflation period of 1919 and 1920. Reports from the South indicate that many old debts have been liquidated and that those farmers who succeeded in raising a fair crop were, generally, in a better position financially than they were at the beginning of 1922. A considerable quantity of the 1922 cotton was turned over to the cooperative marketing associations for marketing, and it has been reported that a portion of this cotton is being held for higher prices.

The statistical position of cotton is unusually strong. The world supply of cotton is so limited that it seems unlikely that the rate of consumption prevailing during the last five months of 1922 can continue. If it does supplies by the end of the season will have come dangerously near the irreducible minimum, and it should be borne in mind that the 1923 crop will not be available to spinners in any appreciable volume until well into September.

However, the financial and economic conditions in Europe are very unsettled and should not be overlooked in considering the 1923 cotton markets, as America needs European markets for its raw cotton to a large degree, and to a lesser degree for its cotton goods.

At present there seems to be some inclination among cotton producers to increase the cotton acreage during 1923 and to put forth special efforts in combating the boll weevil and other insect pests. No doubt the relatively high price of cotton will stimulate such efforts. The feeling seems to be "more cotton for clothes and less for the boll weevil."

COMPARATIVE COTTON PRICE VARIATIONS FOR 1922.



Crop Reports

PIG CROP IN SPRING OF 1923 MAY SHOW GAIN OVER 1922

Possible Increase Over Last Year of 13 Per Cent for Country as a Whole Shown by Survey.

The number of sows in the United States bred to farrow during the first six months of 1923 will be 13% greater than the number that actually farrowed in the spring of 1922, provided farmers carry out their intentions as indicated by the pig survey made as of December 1 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the rural mail carriers.

The number of litters farrowed in the fall of 1922 was 18.6% greater than in the fall of 1921. The number of pigs saved per litter was 6.1 in 1922, compared with 6 pigs per litter in the fall of 1921.

Details by States of Brood Sow and Pig Inquiry, December, 1922.

State.	Sows bred for spring litters 1923. Per cent of 1922 farrowings.	Fall litters 1922. Per cent of 1921 fall litters.	Fall farrowings 1922. Per cent of 1922 spring farrowings.	Average number pigs saved per litter. Last 6 months of 1921.	First 6 months of 1922.	Last 6 months of 1922.
Me.	137.4	117.0	79.8	6.9	7.1	6.7
N. H.	146.6	160.1	80.1	7.5	6.8	6.9
Vt.	128.3	129.9	85.9	7.3	7.0	6.9
Mass.	115.3	85.4	74.1	6.7	6.5	6.3
R. I.	64.9	72.7	50.0	6.7	6.9	6.8
Conn.	96.2	152.2	85.5	6.8	6.6	6.6
N. Y.	110.4	100.3	77.0	7.1	6.8	6.9
N. J.	119.1	106.9	82.0	6.5	6.5	6.2
Pa.	119.2	114.2	102.4	6.7	6.6	6.6
Del.	96.1	98.7	100.0	7.2	6.7	6.0
Md.	107.2	107.4	84.1	7.0	6.5	6.6
Va.	106.3	97.5	88.5	6.8	6.6	6.7
W. Va.	101.2	114.1	97.3	6.9	6.7	6.7
N. C.	102.7	90.4	78.8	6.4	6.4	6.4
S. C.	106.7	89.1	74.0	6.0	5.9	6.0
Ga.	102.5	88.3	71.2	5.9	5.8	5.8
Fla.	110.1	86.0	76.5	5.6	5.4	5.7
Ohio.	112.6	111.4	86.2	6.6	6.4	6.6
Ind.	119.4	109.1	79.5	6.4	6.3	6.6
Ill.	120.7	125.5	60.3	6.1	5.9	6.2
Mich.	107.4	122.6	64.8	6.6	6.5	6.6
Wis.	106.7	128.8	51.9	6.3	6.1	6.4
Minn.	100.6	132.5	30.9	5.8	5.6	5.9
Iowa.	111.9	149.2	31.0	5.4	5.3	5.7
Mo.	117.7	117.1	76.4	6.3	6.0	6.4
N. Dak.	138.9	84.1	19.4	5.8	5.6	5.8
S. Dak.	119.5	111.9	23.6	5.3	5.2	5.6
Nebr.	118.2	133.9	32.1	5.4	5.3	5.4
Kans.	123.2	131.7	69.7	6.0	5.8	6.0
Ky.	110.9	102.5	79.4	6.8	6.5	6.6
Tenn.	107.4	108.6	86.6	6.7	6.5	6.6
Ala.	96.0	91.0	77.6	6.0	5.9	6.0
Miss.	99.9	88.8	76.1	5.8	5.8	6.0
La.	90.5	85.7	58.8	5.4	5.7	5.7
Tex.	97.1	80.2	76.4	5.9	5.8	5.9
Okla.	109.9	110.0	78.4	6.1	5.9	6.1
Ark.	107.3	88.2	76.3	5.8	5.8	6.1
Mont.	117.1	172.5	52.7	6.3	6.1	6.2
Wyo.	179.6	183.1	53.9	6.6	6.3	5.8
Colo.	127.2	148.6	66.3	6.2	6.0	5.6
N. Mex.	101.0	168.0	87.6	6.4	5.9	5.8
Ariz.	183.4	78.3	79.0	6.2	6.4	6.0
Utah.	136.8	146.3	60.7	6.7	6.3	6.6
Nev.	140.6	93.4	67.7	6.1	6.3	6.5
Idaho.	127.1	133.2	59.2	6.2	5.9	6.2
Wash.	118.5	123.3	71.0	6.9	6.8	6.8
Oreg.	111.9	128.7	73.9	6.8	6.8	6.9
Calif.	132.9	144.3	88.2	5.9	6.6	6.6
U. S.	113.1	118.6	62.0	6.0	5.9	6.1

FOR CORN BELT STATES.

In the principal hog-producing area—comprised of the following 11 Corn Belt States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—the survey showed that farmers intended to breed 15.6% more sows than farrowed in the spring of 1922. The number of farrowings in the spring of 1922 was 22.8% greater than the farrowings in the spring of 1921. The increase in fall litters in 1922 was 27.8% over the fall of 1921.

Losses from hog cholera and other diseases during 1922 for the Corn Belt States were 22.6% greater than the losses in 1921.

Details of the survey, by States, are shown in the accompanying table.

POTENTIAL CORN CROP REDUCED 36 PER CENT ON THE AVERAGE

Adverse Weather, Defective Seed, Plant Diseases, Animals, and Insects Account for Loss.

In order that the corn farmers of this country might produce the average crop of 2,805,000,000 bus. of corn during the 13 years, 1909–1921, they had to contend with too much or too little moisture in the ground, with late frost in the spring and early frost in the fall, with hot winds, hail, floods, and storms, with defective seed, plant diseases, and the devastations of insect and animal pests.

The average potential corn crop of each of the 13 years was about 4,374,000,000 bus., of which 2,805,000,000 bus. was harvested and 1,569,000,000 bus. failed in production and harvest.

CROP REDUCED ONE-THIRD.

In consequence of these various causes of damage to the corn crop, the potential crop was reduced by 36% on the average for the 13 years. That is to say, the farmer set out to raise 100 bus. of corn, and for the reasons given he failed to raise 36 bus., actually harvesting 64 bus. For every bushel of corn harvested somewhat over one-half of a bushel failed to reach the harvest. These conclusions are warranted by investigations by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The largest potential corn crop was one of about 5,000,000,000 bus. in 1917, although the harvest of 3,065,000,000 bus. in that year was exceeded in 1912, 1920, and 1921, the largest harvested crop being 3,209,000,000 bus. in 1920. It is usually the fact that a large crop of corn is due to a relatively low prevention of production, but of course the production of the crop is also related to its acreage.

During the 13 years in question the lowest degree of prevention of corn production was 23.5% of a potential production in 1920 and the highest was 44.5% of a potential production in 1913. If the farmer could secure a potential production of corn, he could get from about two acres the crop that he now harvests from about three acres. However, it may be assumed that the acreage of the corn crop would be greatly reduced if the potential production could be secured.

No value can be given to the corn whose production has been prevented, but if for comparison with the value of the harvested crop the prevented crop is multiplied by the same price per bushel the value of the prevented crop would be $1,256,000,000, compared with the farm value of the harvested crop of $2,151,000,000. These figures are, of course, averages.

Details from the department's record with regard to this subject may be found in the accompanying table.

CORN: ACTUAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION PREVENTED BY ALL CAUSES OF DAMAGE 1909–1921.

Year.	Actual production. Quantity.	Actual production. Farm value at price of Dec. 1.	Prevented production. Quantity.	Prevented production. Farm value at price of Dec. 1.	Percentage of potential production prevented.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 dols.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 dols.*	*Per cent.*
1909	2,572,336	1,507,185	1,446,939	847,996	36.0
1910	2,886,260	1,384,817	1,402,388	673,146	32.7
1911	2,531,488	1,565,258	1,666,668	1,030,001	39.7
1912	3,124,746	1,520,454	1,539,054	749,519	33.0
1913	2,446,938	1,692,092	1,961,999	1,355,741	44.5
1914	2,672,804	1,722,070	1,563,618	1,006,884	36.9
1915	2,994,793	1,722,680	1,766,609	981,360	36.3
1916	2,566,927	2,280,729	1,754,499	1,559,750	40.6
1917	3,065,233	3,920,228	2,026,516	2,591,914	39.8
1918	2,502,665	3,416,240	1,919,005	2,619,442	43.4
1919	2,811,302	3,780,597	1,335,161	1,795,792	32.2
1920	3,208,584	2,150,332	985,643	660,381	23.5
1921	3,080,372	1,302,670	1,087,926	460,193	26.1
Average	2,804,961	2,151,181	1,568,879	1,256,282	35.7

Very Light Shipments of Maine Apples.

Compared with an output of 4,300 cars of apples in the 1921–22 season, Maine has marketed only 225 cars of its 1922 crop. During the 1920–21 season 415 carloads came from that State. In 1921 Maine's crop was three times as large as last year's, and the shortage of barreled apples in New York and other Eastern as well as Middle Western States that year induced the exceptionally heavy movement to market.

California's Lettuce Shipments Light Thus Far.

This season's movement of lettuce from California had filled only 2,000 cars to the end of December, or 550 less than were shipped during the corresponding period of the previous season. Heavy shipments from the Imperial Valley did not begin until January.

Northern California celery shipments to the close of last year were 2,115 cars, or about 750 more than during the period October to December, 1921.

Weather

CONDITIONS UNUSUALLY MILD THROUGHOUT MOST DISTRICTS

Many Western, Central, and Southern Sections of Country Were in Need of Precipitation.

Unusually mild weather prevailed throughout the greater part of the country during the week ending Jan. 16. Snow was frequent in the Northeast and, at the close of the week, there was an unusually heavy covering in Pennsylvania, New York, and New England. Rain was frequent on the north Pacific coast, but very little precipitation was received in most western, central, and southern districts.

Drought conditions were rather serious in New Mexico, and moisture was badly needed in the western part of the central and lower Great Plains region. There was some local frost damage in Florida where conditions were favorable for citrus fruits. The unseasonably high temperature advanced fruit buds too rapidly in Arkansas, Colorado, and the far Northwest.

OUTDOOR WORK FAVORED.

Pleasant weather favored outdoor work in most districts. Much plowing was accomplished in the Southern and far Western States, although the soil was too dry for this work in parts of the Southwest. Ice harvest was delayed by snow in New England, but work was in progress in Wisconsin, and begun in some other northern districts.

Rail and highway traffic was nearly normal at the close of the week in Oregon, except where bridges had been destroyed by the previous high water. High winds on the 14th drifted snow badly in New York and roads were blocked by snow in northern Michigan. They were passable in Wisconsin, except in northern and northeastern portions. Dirt roads improved in most southern, central, and western regions.

Small grains.—The week was unusually warm for the season in the principal winter wheat belt and very little precipitation occurred, except in the lower Ohio and extreme lower Missouri Valleys, where moderate rain fell. The mild temperature materially reduced snow cover in the northern portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the ground was generally bare throughout other sections of the belt, but at the same time very little harm was reported as mild weather prevailed.

Wheat continued to make satisfactory progress in the principal producing States, except where it was too dry in portions of the Great Plains region. The crop withstood the drought well in eastern Kansas, but was in a precarious condition in the western portion of the State, while general deterioration was reported from central and western Oklahoma because of continued drought.

Conditions were generally favorable in the far Northwestern States, where the mild weather was beneficial, although the stand of wheat was reported as poor in many localities of Washington because of previous drought. Grain fields were amply protected by snow from the extreme upper Mississippi Valley eastward and also in Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey. Cereals made good progress in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, except in Texas, where progress on unirrigated fields was reported poor.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Conditions continued very favorable for the growth of truck crops in California and in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, except in the unirrigated sections of Texas, where the growth was poor on account of drought. Cabbage in the southern trucking districts of South Carolina was well advanced and turnips were being harvested. Satisfactory progress was made in seeding spring lettuce. Tomatoes, beans, and other truck made fair progress in the Everglades district of Florida, where there was little rainfall during the week and work was being resumed generally. Potatoes were coming up and doing well in the Hastings district. There was some local frost damage in interior sections of this State. The transplanting of cabbage made good progress in the coast counties of Alabama. Peas were blossoming heavily in California, and some were in market. Fall-planted sugar cane showed a good stand in Louisiana, where land was being prepared for spring cane.

GENERALLY FAVORABLE FOR TOBACCO.

The marketing of tobacco progressed under unusually favorable conditions in Virginia, and the warm weather weather advanced the handling of tobacco in Wisconsin. Work on tobacco was delayed, however, by dry winds in Kentucky. The sowing of tobacco seed beds continued in Gadsden and adjoining counties in Florida.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Live stock were benefited by continued unusually mild weather in the Mississippi Valley and the Great Plains, Rocky Mountain, and Plateau States. Pastures and ranges made poor progress in central and western Texas because of dry weather, but were mostly in fair to good condition. Pastures were short in most of Oklahoma and the ranges were exceedingly dry and dusty in New Mexico, where the drought was gradually becoming serious. The condition of stock varied from fair to thin and poor in New Mexico and was generally fair in Texas.

Ranges and stock were benefited by light rain and warmer weather in parts of southeastern Arizona. Range conditions were generally favorable for stock in other portions of that State, although moisture was needed in northeastern and northwestern sections. Rain was needed for the range in southern California also, although it was in good condition in other portions of the State. Stock were doing well in Nevada; all were being fed except sheep on desert ranges.

Conditions were highly favorable for stock in Utah, where stock and ranges continued fairly good with feed and moisture ample in most places. The pleasant and warm weather was advantageous for stock in Wyoming; high winds the last few days about cleared the ranges of snow, except in the extreme western portion. Good feeding weather prevailed in Idaho; feed was plentiful and stock thriving.

STOCK IN NORTHWEST BENEFITED.

Grass freshened and stock were benefited in Washington and Oregon. The weather was favorable for live stock in Montana, except where an ice coating made feeding necessary; where the coating of ice rendered grazing difficult in this State, conditions were becoming rather critical for range horses. Stock were grazing largely on pasture in South Dakota, while in Iowa they were able to graze in corn fields and thus save much corn blown down and covered by snow in the early winter. Stock water was scarce in portions of Texas, but the water shortage was practically relieved in all parts of Ohio.

Fruit.—The weather was somewhat cooler than had previously prevailed in the far Northwest, which was beneficial in retarding prematurely advanced fruit buds, but the warm weather in the Gunnison and Arkansas Valleys of Colorado was unfavorable. The winter has been unusually mild in California and vegetation is generally well advanced, with almonds blossoming too early in some places; orange picking and shipping continued in that State under generally favorable weather conditions. A too rapid advance of fruit was reported from Arkansas, but buds were reported in good condition in Georgia. Citrus trees made good progress in Florida, where the cooler weather was favorable, and berries were in good condition in that State.

Unseasonably Warm Weather in Interior States.

During the first half of the week ending Jan. 16, a storm of considerable energy moved eastward across the more northern States, but was accopanied by precipitation only in the extreme northern districts. Generally fair weather prevailed in the Central and Southern States until near the close of the week, when precipitation was quite general from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in portions of the Southeast. Rainfall occurred daily in the north Pacific coast area and there were frequent snows in the Northeastern States.

Chart 1, page 56, shows that the temperature for the week as a whole averaged above normal in all sections of the country, except locally in the Lake region and more northeastern States, and in central and northern California. It was especially warm for the season between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, where the weekly mean temperature ranged from 10° to about 20° above normal. In central and southern districts east of the Mississippi the week was 3°–6° warmer than normal, while in the Plateau districts of the West the plus departures from the normal temperature ranged from 7°–9°. In the Mississippi Valley freezing temperatures did not extend farther south than extreme southern Illinois, but farther east freezing was reported as far south as the central Gulf States. Subzero temperatures were reported from only a few stations along the central-northern and northeastern borders of the country. Temperatures did not go below 50° at a few points along the west Gulf coast.

Chart 2, page 56, shows that precipitation was rather heavy in the extreme northern Pacific coast region and also in most localities from Pennsylvania northeastward. More than an inch occurred locally in the east Gulf region and northern Louisiana. Otherwise precipitation was generally light, especially in the South Atlantic States and in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain and Plateau areas. No precipitation was reported during the week from southern Nebraska and the central portions of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas westward.

There was a marked increase during the week in the depth of snow cover over the Northeastern States and at its close that portion of the country was heavily covered, the depths ranging from 10–20 ins. in the mountains of Pennsylvania to more than 4 ft. at points on the coast of Maine. At Portland, Me., a depth of 50 ins. was reported at 8 p. m., on the 15th. There

was some reduction in the snow depths over the western mountain regions, except in the far Northwest where there was a considerable addition. The snow-covered area in general remained about the same as at the close of last week, except that it was somewhat less in the Great Plains area.

There was an abundance of sunshine from the central and southern Mississippi Valley westward and also in the south Atlantic coast area. There was much cloudy weather, however, in the lake region, the Northeast, and the far Northwest.

December Precipitation Heavy in Most of Southeast.

December, 1922, was generally cloudy and wet in most of the Southeastern States, the week ending on the 19th having especially heavy rainfall in portions of that area. Rains were frequent along the north Pacific coast also and heavy falls occurred in central California during the weeks ending on the 12th and the 19th. Generally fair weather prevailed in the Southwest, and the month was mostly without precipitation in the central Great Plains area.

Considerable snow fell during the first 10 days of the month in the Northwestern States, but in central and eastern districts comparatively little snow was reported until near the middle of the month. Near its close, however, snow occurred from the Great Lakes eastward, with unusually heavy falls in New York and New England. For the month, as a whole, nearly 23 ins. of snow fell at Portland, Me., and nearly 40 ins. at Oswego, N. Y., while in the extreme upper western Lake region 20–27 ins. were reported.

The figures in the last two columns of the table on this page show the total precipitation for December and the departures from normal at the points listed. It will be noted that rainfall was heavy south of the Ohio River, particularly in eastern Tennessee, Alabama, and parts of Georgia and Mississippi, where from 6 to more than 8 ins. were recorded.

The amounts were somewhat greater than normal in parts of the extreme northern Great Plains, but throughout other portions of the Plains region precipitation was very light, particularly from south-central Nebraska southward and southwestward, where several stations reported only a trace for the entire month. Heavy rain fell in central California, where a number of stations reported from 6 to nearly 8 ins. The largest amount reported for the month was 11.8 ins. at Tatoosh Island, Wash., but this was somewhat below the normal for that station.

The monthly totals were above normal from Maryland and the Ohio River southward, except in parts of the Florida Peninsula and locally in South Carolina and Virginia. They were generally below normal throughout the Lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, the central and southern Plains States, and the Southwest. Considerably more than the seasonal average fell in the central Plateau districts of the West, especially in northern Utah, while the amounts ranged from about 1 in. to more than 4 ins. above normal throughout central California.

The grain-grading class of Purdue University recently visited the office of Federal Grain Supervision at Indianapolis to observe how an inspection department and supervision office are conducted.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPATION—DECEMBER PRECIPATION.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Jan. 16.		Precipitation. Week ending Jan. 16.		Precipitation. Month of December, 1922.	
	Average.	Departure from normal.	Total.	Departure from normal.	Total.	Departure from normal.
GULF STATES.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Jacksonville	58	+3	0.2	−0.4	2.5	−0.5
Miami	64	−3	0.1	−0.7	1.2	−1.0
Key West	68	−1	0.1	−0.3	3.0	+1.2
Tampa	62	+2	T.	−0.7	3.6	+1.6
Pensacola	58	+6	0.4	−0.6	6.0	+1.8
Mobile	60	+8	0.2	−1.0	9.1	+4.5
Montgomery	54	+6	0.2	−1.2	6.8	+2.3
Anniston	46	+4	1.1	−0.3	7.0	+2.5
Birmingham	50	+5	0.8	−0.5	7.6	+3.0
Meridian	56	+11	0.3	−1.1	5.7	+0.5
Vicksburg	58	+10	0.8	−0.6	7.4	+2.4
New Orleans	62	+8	T.	−1.2	7.0	+2.5
Shreveport	58	+12	1.2	0	2.6	−1.8
Little Rock	52	+11	0.2	−1.1	3.4	−0.8
Fort Smith	50	+12	T.	−0.6	3.3	+0.4
Bentonville	46	+13	0.7	+0.1	2.7	−0.1
Oklahoma	52	+18	0	−0.4	0.5	−1.2
Abilene	58	+16	0	−0.3	0.2	−0.9
Fort Worth	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	−1.1
Dallas	56	.....	0.1	.....	0.4	.....
Palestine	60	+16	T.	−1.1	0.5	−3.5
Taylor	60	+13	0	−0.8	0.1	−2.5
Houston	62	.....	T.	.....	3.0	−1.0
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.6	−1.1
Corpus Christi	66	+13	T.	−0.4	T.	−1.3
San Antonio	62	+11	0	−0.5	0.1	−1.5
Del Rio	62	+10	0.1	−0.1	T.	−0.9
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	52	+11	0.7	−0.6	5.2	+0.8
Nashville	44	+6	1.0	−0.3	6.3	+2.5
Chattanooga	48	+7	0.4	−1.2	9.0	+4.6
Knoxville	44	+6	0.4	−0.9	7.3	+3.1
Lexington	38	+5	0.4	−0.5	5.7	+2.4
Louisville	40	+6	0.5	−0.5	5.0	+1.3
Evansville	42	+10	0.7	−0.2	5.9	+2.1
Indianapolis	34	+6	0.6	0	4.4	+1.4
Cincinnati	36	+6	0.4	−0.4	4.0	+1.1
Dayton	34	+5	0.2	−0.7	3.6	+1.0
Columbus	32	+3	0.2	−0.5	2.7	−0.1
Parkersburg	36	+5	0.5	−0.3	4.1	+1.3
Elkins	32	+3	0.9	+0.1	4.5	+1.1
Pittsburgh	32	+1	0.6	−0.1	2.0	−0.7
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	10	−6	0.6	−0.1	1.0	−2.6
Syracuse	24	+1	1.3	+0.8	2.8	+0.2
Oswego	22	−2	0.5	−0.2	2.2	−1.4
Buffalo	26	+1	0.6	−0.2	3.2	−0.2
Erie	30	+3	0.6	−0.1	2.2	−0.9
Cleveland	30	+4	0.5	0	2.4	−0.2
Toledo	30	+4	0.5	0	3.3	+1.0
Detroit	28	+4	0.5	0	2.3	−0.1
Saginaw	22	−1	0.2	−0.3	0.8	−1.1
Alpena	20	+1	0.7	+0.1	0.9	−1.3
Grand Rapids	26	+2	0.5	0	1.4	−1.1
Chicago	30	+5	0.2	−0.3	1.2	−0.9
Fort Wayne	28	.....	0.3	.....	3.1	.....
Milwaukee	24	+4	0.3	−0.2	1.3	−0.6
Green Bay	22	+8	0.5	+0.1	0.6	−1.2
Escanaba	18	+4	0.9	+0.6	0.9	−0.8
Ludington	26	.....	0.9	.....	1.1	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	10	−3	0.3	−0.2	2.3	0
Marquette	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	−1.4
Duluth	14	+6	0.9	+0.7	0.9	−0.3
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	18	+6	0.4	+0.2	0.2	−0.9
La Crosse	22	+6	T.	−0.3	0.4	−0.9
Madison	22	+5	0.2	−0.2	1.2	−0.6
Charles City	24	+13	0.1	−0.2	0.4	−0.9
Dubuque	26	+7	T.	−0.3	0.4	−1.3
Davenport	28	+6	0.1	−0.3	0.6	−1.1
Des Moines	34	+14	T.	−0.3	0.2	−1.1
Keokuk	36	+11	0	−0.4	0.6	−1.3
Peoria	32	+9	0.1	−0.4	1.4	−1.0
Terre Haute	38	.....	0.4	.....	5.2	.....
Springfield, Ill	36	+10	0.3	−0.2	1.6	−0.8
Hannibal	38	+11	0.1	−0.4	0.4	−1.2
St. Louis	42	+11	0.5	0	5.0	+2.8
Cairo	44	+9	0.5	−0.4	3.3	0
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.8	−2.8
Seattle	42	+3	2.6	+1.4	7.4	+1.4
North Head	44	+2	3.0	+1.6	8.6	+1.1
Portland, Oreg.	44	+5	2.4	+1.0	9.4	+2.1
Roseburg	42	+1	0.6	−0.3	5.9	0
Eureka	40	−7	0.5	−1.5	7.6	+0.4
Red Bluff	42	−3	0	−0.9	5.6	+1.1
Sacramento	40	−5	0	−0.8	6.1	+2.6
San Francisco	48	−2	0	−0.9	7.8	+3.6
Fresno	44	−1	0	−0.4	2.2	+0.7
San Luis Obispo	54	+3	0	−1.1	6.6	+4.3
Los Angeles	62	+8	0	−0.6	3.1	+0.2
San Diego	58	+4	0	−0.6	1.2	−0.6

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Jan. 16.		Precipitation. Week ending Jan. 16.		Precipitation. Month of December, 1922.	
	Average.	Departure from normal.	Total.	Departure from normal.	Total.	Departure from normal.
ATLANTIC COAST.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Eastport	16	−4	1.5	+0.7	3.3	−0.7
Portland, Me	18	−4	2.0	+1.2	4.8	+1.1
Burlington	14	−2	0.5	+0.1	1.2	−0.5
Northfield	12	−3	0.7	+0.2	1.8	−0.9
Concord	20	−2	0.8	+0.1	1.7	−1.7
Boston	22	−6	1.0	+0.1	3.0	−0.4
Nantucket	30	−2	0.8	0	4.9	+1.3
New Haven	28	0	1.7	+0.7	3.7	+0.1
Albany	22	−1	1.1	+0.5	2.1	−0.3
Ithaca	24	0	0.9	+0.4	2.2	−0.4
Binghamton	24	+1	0.8	+0.4	2.1	−0.3
New York	32	+1	1.2	+0.3	1.5	−1.9
Scranton	28	+2	0.9	+0.3	2.3	−0.3
Harrisburg	32	+3	0.4	−0.2	2.4	−0.2
Philadelphia	36	+4	0.3	−0.5	3.3	+0.3
Trenton	32	+1	0.4	−0.3	3.5	+0.3
Atlantic City	36	+4	0.1	−0.6	4.8	+1.1
Baltimore	36	+2	0.2	−0.6	3.4	+0.3
Washington	39	+6	0.1	−0.6	3.5	+0.3
Norfolk	44	+4	T.	−0.7	2.9	−0.6
Richmond	40	+2	T.	−0.7	3.1	+0.1
Lynchburg	40	+3	0.1	−0.8	3.4	+0.1
Wytheville	36	+3	0.4	−0.7	3.8	+0.1
Asheville	38	+3	T.	−1.2	4.9	+0.3
Charlotte	44	+3	0.1	−1.0	4.5	+0.6
Raleigh	44	+4	0	−0.9	3.5	+0.3
Hatteras	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.1	+1.0
Wilmington	48	+2	T.	−0.7	3.8	+0.7
Charleston	54	+4	T.	−0.6	4.6	+1.4
Greenville	44	.....	0.1	.....	6.8	.....
Columbia, S. C.	48	+3	T.	−0.8	2.6	−0.3
Augusta	52	+5	0.1	−0.8	3.4	0
Atlanta	48	+6	0.3	−1.1	6.2	−1.7
Macon	50	+5	0.1	−1.2	5.5	+1.1
Savannah	54	+3	T.	−0.6	3.6	+0.5
Thomasville	56	+5	0.2	−0.8	6.3	+2.6
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	36	+21	0	−0.1	0.3	+0.2
Havre	30	+17	0.6	+0.5	0.5	−0.1
Kalispell	34	+15	0.1	−0.3	1.5	−0.3
Helena	34	+14	0.1	−0.1	1.1	+0.3
Yellowstone Park	20	+ 3	0.2	−0.3	2.0	+0.2
Sheridan	34	+16	0	.....	1.0	.....
Lander	30	+13	0	−0.1	T.	−0.7
Cheyenne	34	+9	T.	−0.1	0.4	+0.1
Grand Junction	32	+9	0	−0.1	0.7	+0.3
Denver	42	+12	T.	−0.1	0.6	0
Pueblo	40	+11	0	−0.1	T.	−0.5
Amarillo	46	+13	0	−0.1	0.1	−0.7
El Paso	52	+8	T.	−0.2	0.1	−0.4
Roswell	46	+7	0	−0.1	T.	−0.6
Santa Fe	38	+10	0	−0.1	0.2	−0.6
Flagstaff	38	+12	0	−0.5	.....	.....
Phoenix	58	+8	0	−0.5	0.3	−0.3
Yuma	62	+8	0	−0.1	0.1	−0.2
Independence	44	+4	0	−0.2	0.6	−0.2
Tonopah	38	+9	0	−0.2	0.3	−0.5
Modena	34	+7	0	−0.1	0.6	0
Salt Lake City	38	+9	0.1	−0.3	2.9	+1.6
Reno	38	+6	0	−0.5	3.0	+1.2
Winnemucca	32	+4	T.	−0.3	1.9	+0.9
Pocatello	34	+9	T.	−0.2	1.8	+0.3
Boise	36	+7	T.	−0.5	1.7	0
Lewiston	40	+6	0.2	−0.2	1.3	−0.2
Baker	32	+9	T.	−0.4	1.7	+0.2
Walla Walla	44	+11	0.3	−0.1	1.8	−0.3
Spokane	36	+9	0.3	−0.2	3.8	+1.2
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	44	+13	0.8	+0.2	2.1	−0.6
Columbia, Mo.	44	+17	0.6	+0.1	1.4	−0.6
Kansas City	44	+18	0	−0.3	0.2	−1.2
St. Joseph	40	.....	0	.....	0.2	.....
Topeka	44	+19	0.3	+0.1	0.1	−0.8
Iola	44	+17	0.1	−0.2	0.2	−0.7
Wichita	46	+17	0	−0.2	0.1	−0.7
Dodge City	42	+13	0	−0.3	T.	−0.6
Concordia	42	+18	0	−0.2	T.	−0.5
North Platte	36	+13	0	−0.1	T.	−0.5
Lincoln	40	+19	T.	−0.2	0.1	−0.6
Omaha	38	+16	0	−0.2	0.1	−0.3
Sioux City	34	+16	0	−0.1	0.1	−0.6
Valentine	34	+15	T.	−0.1	0.4	−0.2
Rapid City	36	+15	T.	−0.1	0.3	−0.2
Pierre	34	+18	T.	−0.1	0.3	−0.2
Huron	30	+19	T.	−0.1	0.2	−0.4
Moorhead	14	+10	0.2	0	0.6	−0.1
Devils Lake	10	+10	0.2	+0.1	0.9	+0.3
Bismarck	20	+12	T.	−0.1	0.9	+0.3
Williston	18	+12	T.	−0.1	0.7	0

NOTE.—T. indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JANUARY 16, 1923.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., JANUARY 16, 1923.

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